

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1920

NO. 23



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will make your weaving run BETTER. Needs no other compound, oil or tallow. Carries the starch into the yarn where it will not shed.

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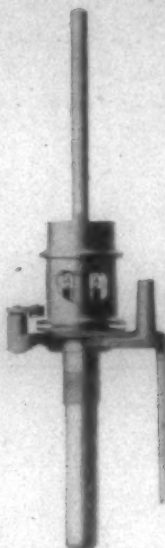
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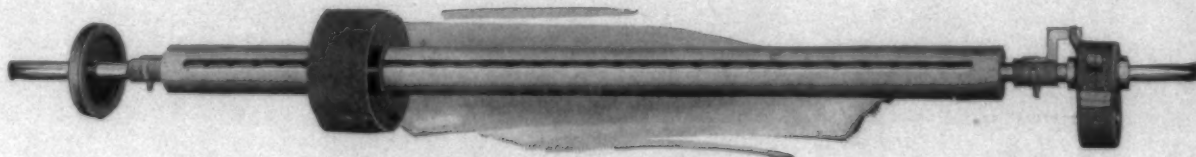
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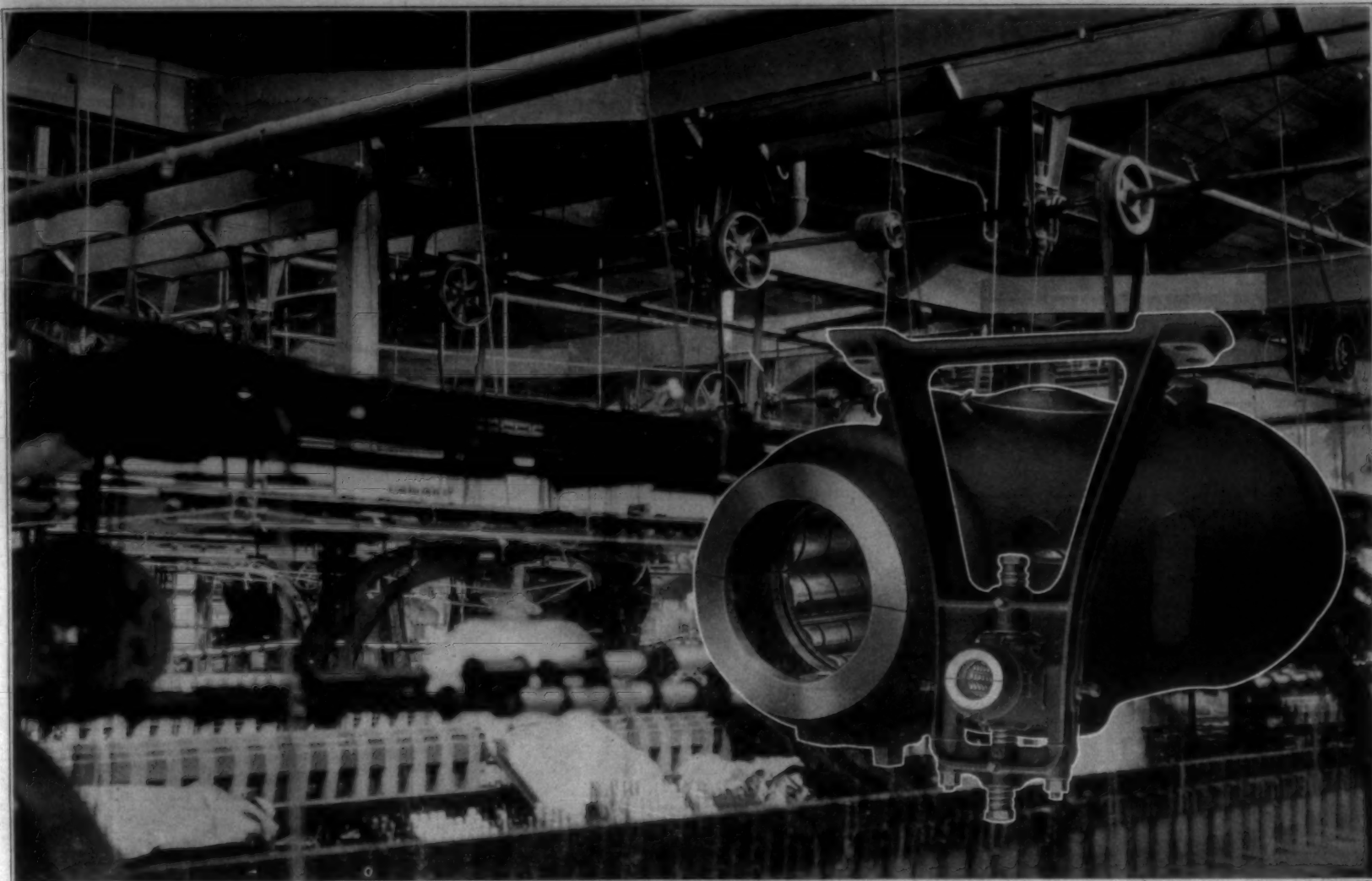


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Summary Pre-War Cotton Goods Trading

(Address delivered recently before National Council of Cotton Manufacturers at Washington, by Philip B. Kennedy.)

The following summary of pre-war cotton goods trade among the nations of the world is taken from an address by Philip B. Kennedy, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at a meeting of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers in Washington in the middle of December, 1919.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is just completing a detailed statistical study of the world trade in cotton goods. This record, which covers the five years preceding the war, contains elaborate statistics of the exports of the principal countries that manufacture cotton goods and the imports of the principal purchasing countries.

We have made this a pre-war study because after trade is again normal and European countries attain their previous production the competition in foreign markets will be to a large extent along pre-war lines. Trade during the war years was abnormal and the statistics hardly serve as a reliable guide for conditions in foreign markets.

The United Kingdom is the leader of the world in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and in 1913 the exports of these goods amounted to 30 per cent of the exports of all domestic articles wholly or mainly manufactured, and to 24 per cent of the exports of domestic goods of all kinds. In that year the exports of cotton goods were valued at over \$600,000,000 and were greater than the sum of the similar exports of all other countries. The value was four times that of the German exports, seven times that of the French, ten times that of the Japanese, and eleven times that of the United States, the countries which followed the United Kingdom in exports of cotton goods in 1913. Piece goods comprised the larger part of the exports, being 80 per cent of the total. The foreign trade absorbed gray goods to the value of \$133,000,000, bleached goods to the value of \$132,000,000, dyed in the piece, printed flags, handkerchiefs and shawls to the value of \$87,000,000 and dyed in the yarn to the value of \$106,000,000.

British cotton manufacturers are

distributed all over the world; the best market, however, is British India, which took more than half of the gray goods, more than one-third of the bleached goods and about one-fourth of the piece dyed goods.

The United Kingdom is so generally regarded as a cotton manufacturing and exporting country that the volume of the import trade is generally overlooked. In 1913 imports of cotton goods into the United Kingdom were valued at \$60,000,000, and only three other countries, British India, China and the United States, made purchases in excess of this amount. The classes imported included piece dyed goods to the value of \$11,000,000, knit goods, except stockings and socks, to the value of \$10,000,000 and lace to the value of \$11,000,000. Over 60 per cent of the total imports of cotton goods into the United Kingdom was supplied by Germany, which furnished especially knit goods, termed hosiery in the British statistics, and piece dyed goods.

Prior to the war Germany ranked second in the exports of cotton manufactures, the total value of exports being \$139,000,000 in 1913. The number of spindles in Germany increased from 5,000,000 in 1887 to 12,000,000 in 1914, and exports gained approximately 150 per cent in fifteen years. The largest items in the export trade were dyed, printed and colored goods valued at \$46,000,000, knit goods valued at \$39,000,000 and laces valued at \$12,000,000. Of the knit goods, the exports of stockings and socks were valued at \$18,000,000 and the exports of gloves and hair nets at \$10,000,000. Of the stockings and socks, the United States took 14 per cent and the United Kingdom 11 per cent, and of the gloves and hair nets, the United States took 25 per cent and the United Kingdom 36 per cent. The exports of underwear were valued at \$8,000,000, of which one-half was taken by the United Kingdom, but only a small amount by the United States. Of the lace exports, which were valued at \$12,000,000, the United States and the United Kingdom together took about half.

The great development of Germany's export trade in cotton goods banks, the extension of long credits manufacturers to make up a great variety of special patterns to meet

the requirements of foreign markets, the employment of capable salesmen who spoke the language of the country in which they solicited orders, the establishment of foreign banks, the extension of long credits and the development of a large mercantile marine which carried German goods to all parts of the world. The extent of future German competition in cotton goods cannot be foretold at the present time. The import trade of Germany in cotton goods remained practically stationary from 1907 to 1913, in which year total value of the imports were approximately \$54,000,000, more than one-half of the sum being represented by yarn—mostly of the finer qualities, which was supplied largely by the United Kingdom.

France occupied third place in the exports of cotton goods in 1913, the value of the foreign sales amounting to approximately \$79,000,000. Bleached and dyed piece goods and machine made lace constituted over 50 per cent of the total exports. The exports by principal classes included dyed goods valued at \$26,000,000, bleached goods valued at \$11,000,000. In general France found her principal markets in her own colonies for piece goods; in European countries, the United States and South America for laces, embroideries, ribbons, tulles and similar articles, and in French colonies and South America for knit goods. France was not an important purchasing country, total import of cotton goods amounting to about \$18,000,000 in 1913; the largest single class was yarn, the imports of which amounted to about \$6,000,000, 85 per cent of which was supplied by the United Kingdom, and the remainder by Belgium, Switzerland and Germany.

In Japan cotton manufacturing has been one of the important industries which have shared in the remarkable development of that country, spindles increasing from 1,300,000 in 1900 to 3,200,000 in 1918. The development has been greatly aided by the cheap labor supply, by the low cost of raw material as a result of mixing the cheaper Indian and Chinese cotton with the American staple, by the high tariff on imported goods, and by Japan's nearness to China and Manchuria which are among the world's largest mar-

kets for cotton manufactures.

The export from Japan increased from \$38,000,000 in 1910 to \$60,000,000 in 1913. Over half of the exports were of yarn, the total foreign sales of this class being valued at \$35,000,000, of which \$29,000,000 went to China. Other important classes were shirtings and sheetings valued at \$6,000,000, and knit underwear valued at \$5,000,000, the greater part of which also went to China. Japan is not of great importance as an importing country; the imports were largest in 1906 when they amounted to almost \$9,500,000. They gradually declined until in 1913 the total value was \$5,600,000. The United Kingdom supplied more than 90 per cent of the cotton goods purchased by Japan in the five years preceding the war.

Prior to 1913 the United States ranked fourth in value of cotton goods exported, but in that year it dropped to fifth place as a result of the increased trade acquired by Japan. The total value of cotton goods exported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was \$54,000,000. Unbleached goods constituted the largest single item, being 28 per cent of the total. Approximately 40 per cent of these were taken by China. In 1913 the United States ranked third in the value of the imports of cotton goods, but the total foreign purchases are inappreciable compared with domestic production. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, total imports were valued at only \$66,000,000, of which laces and embroideries formed 55 per cent. The yarn imported was supplied almost entirely by the United Kingdom, the stockings and socks almost entirely by Germany, and laces came from a number of countries including Japan and Turkey, as well as the European countries which specialized more in machine made goods.

Turning now to the countries which may be regarded essentially as importing countries, by far the largest is British India, which in the fiscal year ended March 21, 1914, purchased cotton goods to the value of \$215,000,000, which was 42 per cent of the value of all imports.

Piece goods comprised 90 per cent of the total purchases, and the value of the imports of piece goods into the port of Calcutta alone exceeded the value of the imports of all cotton manufactures into any other

country. The United Kingdom supplied more than 90 per cent of all the cotton goods imported into India.

Before the war the share of the United States in this trade was small, the imports from this country amounting to about \$1,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. This market is difficult for American manufacturers. A large part of the trade is in special lines not produced in American mills, and careful test and experiment will have to be made to determine whether they can be manufactured successfully on a large scale and on a competitive basis with English goods. India is primarily a British market, and English manufacturers have developed the facilities for distribution and have learned how to meet the requirements of the natives.

Another difficulty for the American manufacturer is fear of Japanese competition. Within a few years Japanese exports to India have reached a figure seven times the value of American trade. The Japanese have established their own importing houses and banks in Calcutta, Bombay and other cities, and their ships, which go to India for large supplies of raw cotton, supply easy and comparatively cheap transportation on the return voyage.

British India is also a manufacturing and exporting country, the exports of cotton manufactures being valued at approximately \$40,000,000 for the year ended March 31, 1914. Approximately 80 per cent of the exports are yarns, sold mostly in China.

China is the second largest im-

porting country for cotton manufactures, the total value of the imports of these goods being \$135,000,000 in 1913. Cotton goods comprise the largest single item in the import trade, and in 1913 amounted to almost one-third of the value of all imports. In 1913 the imports of yarn were valued at \$52,000,000, and those of piece goods and other manufactures at \$83,000,000. Of yarn 44 per cent came from Japan and 25 per cent from India.

Of piece goods the United Kingdom supplied 59 per cent, Japan 20 per cent and the United States 7 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in the Chinese imports of cotton goods remained approximately stationary in the five years preceding the war, ranging from 55 per cent in 1909 to 59 per cent in 1913. The share of the United States steadily decreased from 1909 to 1913, and the share of Japan showed a corresponding increase. The United States supplied 18 per cent of the imports in 1909 and 8 per cent in 1913, while Japan supplied 8 per cent in 1909 and 20 per cent in 1913. China is a vast field and is susceptible of immense development.

Reference has already been made to the importation of cotton goods into the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, which in 1913 ranked third, fourth and fifth among importing countries. Next came the Dutch East Indies, whose total purchases of cotton goods were valued at \$39,000,000, nearly one-fourth of the value of all imports into the colony. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands controlled

the greater part of this trade, the share of the United States being very small. The principal classes of goods imported were dyed, printed and woven in colors to the value of \$20,000,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied \$8,950,000 and the Netherlands \$6,100,000; bleached goods \$15,000,000, divided \$5,600,000 and \$8,200,000 respectively, and unbleached goods \$3,800,000, about half from each source.

Argentina in 1913 occupied seventh place among cotton importing countries, the total imports in 1913 being valued at \$37,000,000. Argentina is the leading South American purchaser, its imports amounting to approximately 25 per cent of the total imports of all South American countries. Piece goods are by far the most important item, and comprise 60 per cent of the total imports. In 1913 the United Kingdom was the predominant factor in the Argentine trade, and it supplied 80 per cent of the bleached goods, 72 per cent of the gray goods, 65 per cent of the printed goods, and 40 per cent of the dyed goods. The United States had only a small part in the Argentine trade. While our sales to Argentina have increased during the war, American exporters must be prepared to meet competition if they expect to hold the trade that has been gained.

The position of the United States in the world cotton goods trade has been materially improved during the war. The exports of the United States have increased more than three-fold, and we now stand third among the exporting countries, fol-

lowing the United Kingdom and Japan. The relative gain in Japan has been equal to that of the United States. The increase of one-fourth in the value of the exports from the United Kingdom is much less than the average increase in prices, so that in quantity the United Kingdom shipped abroad in 1918 materially less than in 1913. The exports from France fell off more than one-half and the exports from Germany, of course, vanished.

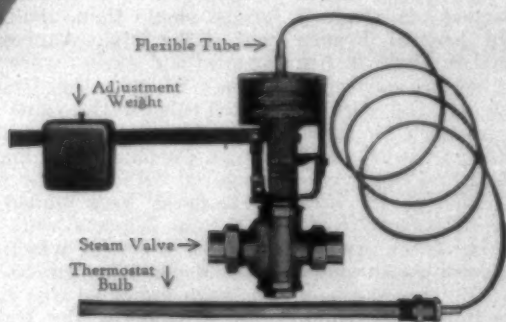
No General Extension of Time in Filing Income Tax Returns.

Announcement that there will be no general extension of time for filing income tax returns was made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Complete returns accompanied by one-quarter of the amount of tax due, must be in the hands of collectors of internal revenue on or before March 15, 1920. Extensions will be granted only in specific cases where urgent need for additional time in preparing the return is shown.

Last year, if for good and sufficient reason it was found impossible to complete a return by March 15, corporations and individuals were permitted to file, on or before that date, a tentative return and were given an extension of 45 days in which to file a complete return. Conditions which justified such an extension last year do not exist this year.

Regulations covering the collection of the income tax have been out for almost a year and no substantial

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The thermostat bulb is immersed in the sizing and connected with the steam valve by the flexible tube. Any change in temperature in the size immediately affects the thermostat, which operates the steam valve accordingly. This provides positive insurance against the size "skinning over" or becoming too thick.

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"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.

changes have been made in them. Forms are now in the hands of collectors of internal revenue for distribution among taxpayers and there is every reason to assume that the taxpayers have ample time in which to prepare and file their returns by March 15.

It is important that the taxpayer render, before the return due date, a return as complete and final as it is possible for him to prepare. However, in case of sickness or absence, collectors are authorized to grant an extension of not exceeding 30 days where in their judgment such further time is actually required for the making up of an accurate return. The application for such extension must be made prior to the expiration of the period for which the extension is desired.

The absence or sickness of one or more officers of a corporation at the time the return is required to be filed will not be accepted as reasonable cause for failure to file the return within the prescribed time unless it is satisfactorily shown that there were no other principal officers available and sufficiently informed as to the corporation to make and verify the return.

As a condition of granting an extension of time for filing a return, the collector may require the submission of a tentative return and estimate of the tax on form 1040-T, in the case of individuals, or on form 1031-T, in the case of corporations, and the payment of one-quarter the estimated amount of tax.

Where a taxpayer has filed a tentative return and has failed to file a complete return within the period of the extension requested by him, the complete return when filed is subject to penalties prescribed for delinquency. If before the end of an extension of 30 days granted by the collector, an accurate return cannot be made, an appeal for a further extension must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with a full recital of the causes for the delay.

The commissioner will not grant an additional extension without a clear showing that a complete return cannot be made at the end of the 30-day period.

New Mill Construction Continues to Increase.

The list of mills which will make enlargements and additions is already exceedingly large, but is being continually swelled by announcements of more construction work and increase in equipment. The present period is by far the most active in mill building that the South has ever experienced and week by week plans are completed that show the South's textile industry to be growing with amazing rapidity.

Machinery agents in this territory now say that they cannot guarantee delivery of new machinery in 1922 and the buying movement continues so heavy that equipment is getting more and more difficult to secure, even for long future deliveries.

New mills announced within the

past ten days, in addition to that already noted, include the following:

A. A. Shuford, treasurer of the A. A. Shuford Mills Co., the Hickory Spinning Mills and the Ivey Mills, all of Hickory, N. C., has organized a new company and will build a 6,000-spindle yarn mill.

Another new mill for Gastonia will

be that just organized by S. S. Shuford. Associated with him will be C. B. Armstrong and W. T. Rankin, heads of the Armstrong and Rankin group of mills respectively. This new plant will have a capital of \$400,000. A site has already been secured and construction of the building will start soon. It will be equip-

ped with 5,000 spindles for the manufacture of fine combed yarns.

The Helan Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C., is the name of the newest of the Armstrong chain of mills, making a total of 14 plants. This mill will have an equipment of 3,000 spindles.

The Newton Woolen Mills, Newton, N. C., have been incorporated with a

Arrows Show Electrical Equipment

Picking

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Spinning

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Individual Drive of Spinning Frames, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

These Advantages of Electric Power Should Be Carefully Considered

In the spinning room as well as throughout the mill, electric power applied by G-E Motors has the great advantage of favoring ideal conditions. These conditions permit greatly increased production and better quality at lowest power cost. The lessened liability of serious shut downs is a most important consideration; but the freedom in building and machinery arrangement; the better natural lighting; the greater cleanliness due to absence of dust, oil drip and fly from belts and overhead shafting, as well as the greatly reduced maintenance, all appeal to the user.

Power often wasted is saved by the high efficiency of the motors as well as the elimination of shafting and belting. With this drive it is easy to measure quickly and accurately the power consumed by any machine without shutting it down and so detect and stop waste.

Our experience in the specialized field of textile mill power is at your disposal.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
Mill Power Dept., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

capital of \$100,000. W. E. Bacon is head of the company, which plans to build a woolen mill.

Among the mills which have announced enlargements are the following:

The Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C., have increased their capital stock to \$200,000 and will erect an addition.

The LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ala., have let contract for the erection of a one-story addition, brick and concrete construction, 100x500 feet. They will also erect a pump house, transformer station and an additional warehouse, the cost of the buildings to be \$108,000. They have purchased new machinery costing \$500,000, which when installed, will give the mill a daily capacity of 10,000 pounds of yarns.

The Autauga Mills, of Prattville, Ala., which recently took over the Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills, as noted, have increased the capital stock and will rebuild the dam, and install additional machinery.

The Mountain View Mills, at Bakers, near Gastonia, N. C., which were recently bought by W. T. Rankin, will add 5,000 spindles.

The Howell Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., will erect a 400x70 foot addition to cost \$75,000 and will install new machinery costing \$250,000, including 10,000 additional spindles.

The Diamond Cotton Mills Company of Salisbury, N. C., will build a 2-story mill building, 60x100 feet, and three 1-story buildings and will install 7,400 spindles.

The improvements to be made at the Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C., as recently noted, will include a new mill building, 125x180 feet, to contain 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Erlanger Bros., of New York, who have purchased the Ethel and Lizzie Cotton Mills, at Selma, N. C., will spend \$50,000 in improvements to

the plant and add new machinery.

The Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., have plans for the erection of a new mill community building in their village. The building will cost \$50,000. The company will also erect 30 new cottages for employees and a 12-room boarding house.

It is reported on good authority that the Ranlo Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will erect a new mill, to duplicate their present plant, which has 6,000 spindles and 20 looms, manufacturing automobile tire fabrics.

The Cherokee Mills are completing an addition to their plant at Knoxville, Tenn., that will almost double the capacity.

It was learned that the Amazon Cotton Mills at Thomasville, N. C., will be doubled in capacity during the present year, as will also the Jewell Cotton Mills.

A one-story 276x102 foot mill, equipped with 5,600 electrically-driven spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn will be erected at Belmont, N. C., for the Acme Spinning Company, recently organized with a capital of \$300,000. Warehouses and 50 bungalows for operatives and light and water systems are included in the company's plans.

Final plans for the Prince Cotton Mill Company's plant at Laurinburg, N. C., call for an equipment of 13,000 spindles, driven by electric power. A 435 x150 foot building will house the mill.

Contracts have been awarded by the Ronda Cotton Mills, Ronda, N. C., for the erection of a 340x84 foot brick and concrete building costing \$50,000 and equipped with 7,000 spindles and accompanying machinery, representing an expenditure of \$150,000.

Harrod Wynn is now second hand twisting Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Trade Marks in Hosiery Sales Very Important.

(By George S. Andes.)

Not many years ago it was difficult to induce the jobbers throughout this country to take on a line of trade marked hosiery. Practically all of them claimed that they got better results from commercial goods under their own packing, than they could get from trade marked goods. There has been a wonderful change in this position in the past few years, and today a jobber who does not carry a standard trade marked line of hosiery is at a great disadvantage as compared with his competitor whose lines are as far as possible trade marked goods.

Trade marked brands, to mean anything, must be as perfect as it is possible to produce such merchandise, and when its perfection is reached, a line that is offered the trade in this way is accepted by the consumer with confidence as to its finish and wearing ability. Most manufacturers realize today the importance of producing goods of the very highest possible character, and this point has only been reached through the persistence of trade marked manufacturers. The trade mark is worthless, unless goods are made as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them.

There are a number of mills who have, in the last few years, gone into trade marked merchandise, who have not packed their goods with the perfection they require, and this is detrimental, of course, to goods that are not strictly standard. The jobber today realizes the value of trade marked hosiery and especially lines that are broadly advertised.

The writer has in mind the success of a mill that was the pioneer to the jobbing trade with their trade marked goods. When the Knoxville Knitting Mills Company some years

ago decided on a policy of distribution of their production strictly through the jobber, they found in the beginning much opposition. But they realized the merits of the Knox Knit line, and the trade today knows that there is a demand for this special trade marked line in practically every jobbing house in this country. From the advertising policy, inquiries from all over the world come for this line of hosiery.

The value and popularity of the line has been founded on a principle of merchandise as nearly perfect as it is possible to be produced. Making goods along this line and getting most unusual demands for goods of this character, because of their trade mark, should be an inspiration to all competitive manufacturers. When other manufacturers realize the value of trade marked goods, and the importance of proper production, most careful examination and the best packing, they will find very satisfactory value in turning out merchandise in this manner.

Many of the American manufacturers are severely criticized because of the want of care in the finishing and packing of their hosiery. Too much attention cannot be given to this matter. The same care and the closest possible scrutiny, so that nothing but strictly firsts are ever in a box that carries a trade mark, will establish the line of goods and do so rapidly. The good jobber today is not satisfied with commercial hosiery. Those who a few years ago would not consider trade marked goods are today the strongest backers of such merchandise.

Caller: "But you said you wouldn't charge me anything for the little legal question I asked you."

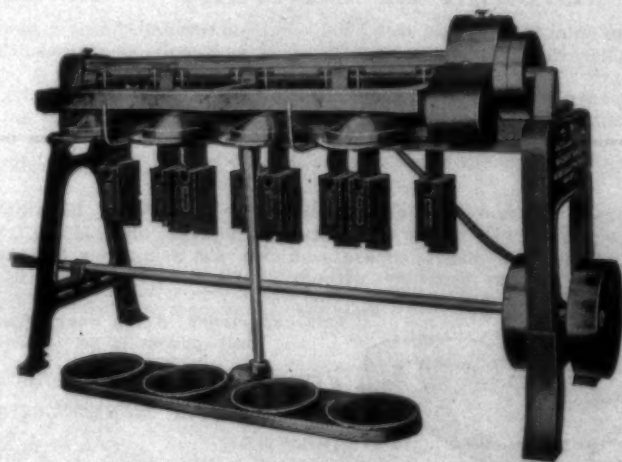
Lawyer: "I haven't. What I've charged you for is the answer."

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

Where the Blame Belongs in Bad Hosiery Shipments.

(By E. Heathcote, of the Royal Exporting & Trading Company.)

It is time the American manufacturer insisted that the criticism made by the foreign buyer be put on the right parties. In every order improperly shipped, packed or not delivered up to sample the manufacturer bears the burden of error. To the foreign buyers there is but one shipper and that is the manufacturer. It is now time this thought in his mind should be clarified.

It is estimated that of the hosiery exported the manufacturers do not ship direct or through exporters over 30 per cent. You could count on the fingers of your hand the manufacturers that set aside a percentage of their production for export. The result of this is that in these times of greater consumption than production they sell many months' production in a few days and very often in a few hours. The buyers of the merchandise are American jobbers and it is these same jobbers who are shipping directly or through exporters the balance, or 70 per cent, of the exports.

Of the many complaints that have come to my attention nine out of ten times the jobbers are at fault. Occasionally errors unintentionally made by them are committed. Among a certain class, however, whose by word is "present profits, never mind about future business," intentional misrepresentation is practiced.

Some of these dishonest practices are: Putting a pair or two of seconds in each dozen of better class merchandise. When the manufacturer stamps his seconds he only stamps one stocking, the other being plain. The stamped stocking is removed and the unstamped ones are paired and shipped as firsts. First quality merchandise is removed from popular branded boxes and inferior quality or seconds of the original quality substituted. One of the houses which I now represent recently received a shipment from a highly financially-rated jobber of silk hosiery, the box tops of which contained the brands of two or three popular distributors, and the label on each box bore the trade mark of another, also large and reliable distributor. Certainly none of these distributors would permit the use of a competitor's name on his box top. One cannot help draw the conclusion that this jobber had this branded label printed for the purpose of misrepresentation. And as only sizes 8 to 9½ were ordered, two pairs each measuring size 10 were put under size 8½ or 9, and the boxes marked according to the top pair. About 10 dozen size 10 were concealed in this manner in a 60 dozen order.

This class of jobbers submit samples freely to exporters and months later, when an order arrives for a certain number, they invariably do not know what quality it represents; estimating, however, the time the samples were submitted and being advised of the price they quoted, they estimate quality. Therefore, the foreign buyer may receive a 200 needle, 1 pound 6 ounce hose,

when he expected a 220 needle, 17 ounce hose. Naturally, he says, "I've been cheated."

I have yet to see the order placed for speculation with the manufacturer by this class of jobbers, in which they have ordered only the small sizes required by the many foreign countries. How, then, could we expect these jobbers to fill an order from those countries without misrepresentation? We cannot and they do not. The large sizes which they ordered are marked down.

And in this way many intentional misrepresentations are practiced in order to obtain the present order, much to the detriment of the country's future business. A good shipment arrives in a foreign country and naturally the customer is pleased but does not spread the fact. Let a bad shipment be sent and it becomes public information. The buyer realizing the great expense incurred in recovering damages, will credit his loss against experience, blame the American manufacturer, and wait for German merchandise.

The American manufacturer naturally desires foreign trade and has been taking active steps to get and hold this business. Already a few hosiery manufacturers' names are well known the world over.

The greatest problem in our foreign trade is to advise the buyer with whom to deal.

We have in this country a great organization which started out to be one of the manufacturers' greatest holding foreign trade, but I fear it has, like many other organizations, but one great desire and that is greater membership. Its name, "American Manufacturers Export Association" would indicate it was organized for manufacturers only, but we find in it today not only exporters but jobbers.

If the organization would keep to what its name indicates, manufacturers, it could advise every buyer in the world of its list of members and when proven that a member had done intentionally a dishonest act, that member should be dropped from the organization. You can readily realize how welcome such a list of American merchants would have been appreciated during the war.

A Boston man who was passing the night at a hotel in a Southern town told the colored porter he wanted to be called early in the morning. The porter replied: "Say, boss, Ah reckon yo' ain't familiar with these hear modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawin' all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of ye' bed. Den we come up an calls you."

Good, absent-minded, old Dr. Wilder was greatly dependent upon his practical wife. One morning Mrs. Wilder sent up an announcement after he had entered the pulpit with a foot-note intended to be private.

"The Women's Missionary Society," he read aloud, "will meet Wednesday at 3 o'clock sharp. Your necktie is crooked; please straighten toward the right."

Linker Troubles, Electrical Stop Motion Troubles All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition.

We are now in position to Make Prompt Deliveries
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sect'y

American Cotton & Grain Exchange

Incorporated under the Laws of New York

Registered with and Inspected by the U. S. Government

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 1919

ASSETS

Due on Memberships.....	\$ 83,331.94
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4,245.24
Cash on Hand.....	151,579.58
Deposits Edison Co.....	40.00
	\$239,196.76

LIABILITIES

Due on Bonds, Principal and Interest.....	\$ 31,059.00
Bills Payable.....	4,601.32
Accounts Payable.....	1,005.43
Excess of Assets Over Liabilities.....	202,531.01
	\$239,196.76

A. W. GRAHAM,
President

G. W. PRATT,
Secretary and Treasurer

Trades in Units of ten bales and upwards recognized.

Splendid opportunity offered to traders in cotton or persons desiring to become brokers.

For full information address American Cotton and Grain Exchange, Inc., 71 Wall Street, New York City.

Reference: Metropolitan Trust Company, New York

Leatheroid

Doffing Cars ARE BUILT FOR SERVICE



We specialize on Doffing Boxes,
Roving Cans, Mill Cars, etc.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses

ROGERS FIBRE CO.

Leatheroid Sales Division

1024 Filbert Street

PHILADELPHIA

While Your Mill is Making Substantial Profits

is the time to equip with loom harness whose service is measured from year to year instead of month to month.

"DUPLEX" Flat Steel Harness can show records of ten to fifteen years service at an average cost of only 10c to 12 1-2c per shade per year with high cloth production and low percentage of seconds.

Let us quote you.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

Southern Office
111 Washington St., Greenville, S. C.
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

Investigation of Yarn Prices Requested.

Investigation of the increased price of combed cotton yarn from 1914 to 1919 inclusive by the Federal Trade Commission is requested in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut. Prices of combed cotton yarn, the resolution states, have increased several hundred per cent since 1914 and over 100 per cent during the last six months, this increase, it is asserted, being greatly in excess of the increase of the cost of raw cotton and labor entering into the manufacture of the yarn.

The commission is asked to "ascertain the cause or necessity or the reasonableness of such increase, to ascertain the difference between the increase in the price of the yarn and the increase in the cost of raw cotton and the cost of the labor entering into the manufacture of such yarns and to report to the House at the earliest possible date the result of the investigation, together with such recommendations as the commission may deem advisable and proper."

Introduction of the resolution was prompted by pleas from users of cotton yarn who asserted that wild profiteering was taking place. "Combed peeler is probably the worst example of wholesale profiteering at the present time and there is absolutely no reason for the enormous price," it is stated by a manufacturer who uses this yarn.

"There exists," he continued, "an immense demand due to the belief that there is a shortage, and manufacturers have purchased yarn for their requirements several months ahead of their usual purchases. The selling price of yarn was under the absolute control of the sales managers and was advanced on a good market."

The Fall River Cotton Mills paid a dividend of 30 to 40 per cent, and it was generally reported that they carried a surplus far in excess of the amount paid in dividends. These profits were made on a basis under which 60-2 ply would range from \$1.10 to \$1.85, but very little yarn sold at more than the latter figure, but the profits of the mills during the present year have greatly increased, as can be estimated by the profits made an last year's prices.

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers have declared their intention of refusing to buy until they are forced to do so, it is said, and pres-

ent prices will seriously interfere with next season's business. Retail stores will also pay an increase of 25 per cent for finished goods on the prices of the yarn increased from August to September last, and another advance of from 50 to 60 per cent is to be expected for the fall market on account of the rising prices of combed yarn.

An increase also is expected in the silk industry, and manufacturers of silk and other hosiery will feel heavy losses when silk throwers begin to unload on the fall market.

An important object in introducing this resolution is to bring to public notice, by means of an investigation if possible, the instances where it would seem that manufacturers are taking advantage of the abnormal conditions at the present time and unduly increasing prices. Representative Tilson declared that combed cotton yarn prices have been increased out of all proportion to the increased cost of production, taking all elements into consideration.

"Profiteering is charged many times when there is no proper foundation for such a complaint," he asserted, "but it would seem that in this particular case there is ground for such a charge and it is for this reason that I have asked an investigation. I believe that the antidote for profiteering of this kind is publicity, and when it is found that exorbitant prices are being charged for these articles and the public is informed that this is the case, the situation will probably right itself without Government interference."

Tipton Mills in Tennessee Reported Passed to New Control.

Covington, Tenn.—The sale of the Tipton Cotton Mills became a matter of public record when the deed from the Tipton Cotton Mills to Philip R. Clarke was filed. The consideration was \$220,000. It is understood that the D. B. Channel Chemical Company, which manufactures cedar mops, really purchased the mills and that they will be enlarged. The mills were established here about twenty years ago.

Long-haired Crank: "Do you believe in Bolshevism?"

Gentleman with a cane: "Certainly not!"

Long-haired Crank: "Why not, are you a capitalist?"

Gentleman with a cane: "No; I'm a barber."

B X C

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

BEAUTIFY YOUR MILL PREMISES With a Planting Worth While

EVERGREENS provide an all-year-round beauty that no other plant or tree can impart. Beautify the vacant nooks and corners around your Mill and premises with green shrubbery and flowers that charm and fascinate. We are Ornamental and EVERGREEN Specialists, pleasing others and can please YOU. Write us about it. Ask for Catalog. Do it NOW.

VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostic, North Carolina

1918-1919 Shown as Lean Cotton Year.

Washington.—The census analysis of the cotton crop of 1918-19 shows that the opinion that 1918 was a lean year in cotton is amply borne out by all the statistics. It was the fourth small crop in the United States and throughout the world.

The world's total for these four crops, not including linters in the United States, was 70,883,000, equivalent to 500-pound net weight bales, as against 87,355,000 bales the preceding four years. The "carry-over" at the end of the season in this country was the largest ever recorded.

Two factors were mainly responsible for this condition. Consumption in Europe was below normal, although there had never been such a scarcity of cotton goods since the period immediately following the Civil War, and transportation facilities for exporting cotton had not become normal. Another factor was the inability of Europe to buy cotton freely because of high rates of exchange.

During the twelve months period ending July, 1919, 5,765,936 bales of cotton and 457,901 bales of linters, a total of 6,223,837 bales were consumed. This was the smallest reported for any year since 1915, and compared with 7,685,329 bales in 1918, a reduction of nearly a million and a half bales, about 700,000 of which are accounted for by the reduced consumption of linters, due to the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Of the cotton consumed during the year, 51,183 bales were Sea Island, 126,087 Egyptian, 33,803 Chinese, 9,128 Peruvian and 7,098 other foreign.

In the quantity consumed Massachusetts led with 1,324,815 bales, North Carolina with 1,035,717 bales being second, South Carolina with 764,794 third, and Georgia, 702,676 fourth.

Cottonseed from the crop of 1918 was 5,360,000 tons. Of this, 4,478,508 tons were used in cottonseed products as follows: Oil, 176,711,000 gallons, valued at \$227,316,000; cake and meal, 2,170,000 tons, \$116,119,000; hulls, 1,437,000 tons, \$17,917,000, and linters, \$22,228,000; a total value of \$383,580,000. During the year there were 23,827,978 gallons of cottonseed oil and 115,813 tons of cake and meal exported. These quantities compare with exports of 42,448,870 gallons of oil and 739,533 tons of cake and meal for the season of 1914-15.

Evans Reports on German Dye Situation.

That Germany's chemical trade is only temporarily paralyzed, was the opinion given recently at a meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

A recent visit of inspection to the chemical works of the Rhine Valley prove, it was stated, that Germany has fully equipped plants capable of supplying 80 per cent of the world's requirements of dyes in pre-war years. They are in good repair and ready for operation, but lack the raw material and efficient labor, it was said.

E. V. Evans, the chairman of the British Chemical Commission sent to Germany, said that it would appear to be of the highest importance that immediate steps should be taken by the British Government to ensure some protection to its organic industry. The principle of the Trades and Licensing Committee was sound, he declared, and would have secured adequate protection to the key industries in this country had it been created on the scale which the nature of the work demanded. The task, however, was stupendous and required a complete organization of experts.

A great financial risk was involved in building or extending a plant at the present moment, he said, and unless a remedy for this difficulty was quickly formulated by the Government no considerable progress would be made in the manufacture of new products here.

It was pointed out that the staff work of the German industry was extremely good; and that whereas English works had to fight their battles seriatim with the local authorities, the railways and the inland revenue authorities, the power of the German chemical industry lay in its policy of united effort, extending its control to every detail. Municipal bodies, railways, and so on, were pressed to frame their regulations in sympathy with the needs of the chemical industry.

Three More Mills at Belmont.

Announcement has been made of the organization of three new mill companies at Belmont, N. C.

R. L. Stowe and S. P. Stowe have organized a company, capitalized at \$1,000,000 and will erect a fine combed yarn mill to have 20,000 spindles, the machinery having already been purchased.

A. C. Lineberger and J. E. Ford have organized a company, with a capital stock of \$600,000 to build a 10,000 spindle yarn mill on fine combed yarns. Machinery has been purchased. The company has been incorporated as the Linford Mills.

A. C. Lineberger and D. P. Stowe have completed organization of a \$500,000 company and will build a 10,000 spindle fine combed yarn mill. The new company has incorporated as the Perfection Spinning Company.

Parkdale Mills Will Vote on Increasing Capital.

The stockholders of the Parkdale Mills, of Gastonia, will meet February 10 for the purpose of discussing the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, to be distributed as follows: Issue \$750,000 common stock and \$250,000 preferred stock, with the further provision that there be two classes of common stock. This is to be divided as follows: \$500,000 common stock to be known as Class A, which will be voting stock, and \$250,000 known as Class B, which will be known as common non-voting stock, but Class B to enjoy equal rights and privileges of Class A stock except voting power; \$250,000 to be known as Class C 7% preferred stock.



VOGEL

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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

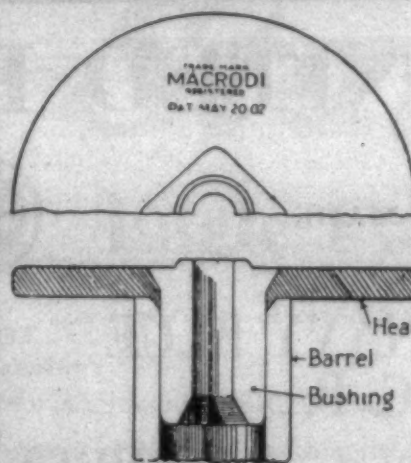
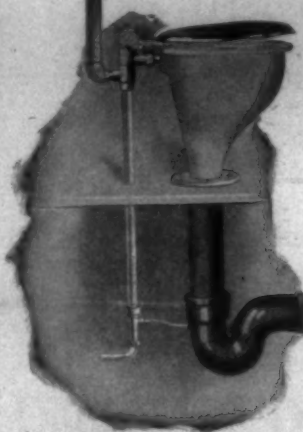
Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

**The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL**

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Sold in the South also by Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.; General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and other leading mill supply houses.

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

POTATO CORN STARCH

Tapioca Flour Sago Flour
Dextrine and Gums
For SIZING and FINISHING
Oxalic Acid

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.

61 Broadway, New York City

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Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the **MORSE** Line Shaft Drive,
The **MORSE** Spinning Frame Drive?

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FACTS will Surprise You



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Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE

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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

UNITED PRODUCTS

AMERICAN MADE



PROMPT SHIPMENT

SULPHUR NAVY BLUE
U. C. P.

The Best
Money-Value
Colors

SULPHUR BLACKS
JET OR BLUE SHADES

VELVETEEN

THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BOIL-OFF OR FINISH FOR RAW STOCK
OR WARPS

United Chemical Products Corporation

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Office, Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Representatives:

R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.

Program of April Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers.

The committee of arrangements for the spring meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers presents the following program for the three days' sessions, including April 21-23, at the Copley-Plaza, Boston:

First session, Wednesday, April 21, 8 P. M.—Business session, address of president, report of secretary, report of treasurer, reports of committees. 9 P. M.—Get together smoker in the ball-room; address by Charles F. Weed of Boston, "Our Stake in the Pacific." An attractive program of music and entertainment will be presented.

Second session, Thursday, April 22, 10 A. M.—Group discussion, "The Way to Industrial Good Will." Chairman: Dr. Charles W. Elliot; address by Dudley R. Kennedy, Philadelphia, "A Fuller Understanding of Fundamentals Our Greatest Need"; Boyd Fisher, Philadelphia, "Collective Bargaining as a Basis of Efficiency"; Sherman Rogers, New York, "Direct Action versus Inaction"; Edward E. Rice, Boston, "Group Insurance for the Industrial Worker"; to be followed by an open forum in which those participating will be limited to five-minute talks.

Third Session, Thursday, April 22, 2 P. M.—Group discussion, "The Growing and Handling of Cotton." Chairman: James R. McColl; addresses by Bradford Knapp, Washington; H. M. Cottrell, Little Rock, and others, followed by a discussion of recommendations made by a special committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Fourth session, Friday, April 23, 9:30 A. M.—Presentation of the Association Medal: Peter H. Corr, chairman Medal Committee. 10 A. M.—Group discussion, "Problems of Mill and Counting Room." Chairman, Charles T. Plunkett; addresses by James R. MacColl, Pawtucket, "Buying Cotton Net Weight"; James E. Sirrine, Greenville, "Recent Changes in Mill Construction"; Charles R. Stevenson, New York, "Cost Accounting in the Textile Industry"; Frank M. Ashley, New York, "The Substitution of Oil for Coal as Fuel"; to be followed by an open forum in which those participating will be limited to five-minute talks.

Fifth session, Friday, April 23, 2 P. M.—Addresses by Mrs. Jessie T. Ferguson, New York, "The Need of Original Designs in American Textiles"; W. H. Dooley, New York, "Functions of the Textile School"; Harrison E. Howe, Washington, "The Economics of Research in the Textile Industry"; Philip B. Kennedy, Washington, "The Export Trade Situation as Regards Cotton Goods." 4 P. M.—Final business session to receive reports of resolutions and other committees and effect the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Sixth session, Friday, April 23, 7:30 P. M.—Association banquet; Russell B. Lowe, toastmaster. Speakers: The Hon. William C.

Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn, and Hollins N. Randolph, Esq., Atlanta.

Mill Supply Company Is Formed at Gastonia.

Gastonia, N. C.—Announcement is made of the organization of the Gastonia Mill Supply Company, promoted and largely owned by local capital. At the organization meeting M. C. Saunders, of Greenville, S. C., was elected president; W. D. Anderson, of the Loray Mills, vice president, and J. Frank Starnes, of Gastonia, secretary and treasurer. The directors are Mr. Saunders, Mr. Starnes, Col. C. B. Armstrong, Frost Torrence and William D. Anderson. Application has been made to the secretary of state for a charter. The capital stock is \$100,000 authorized with \$50,000 subscribed.

A deal was consummated whereby the new company secured the building occupied by the Lineberger Seed Company in the Grier block on South street adjoining the courthouse property. This is a splendid location. The building is 25 by 100 feet. The deal included the Lineberger stock of seed and groceries which will be put on the market at once and disposed of immediately. Within 60 days the company expects to have in stock a full line of mill supplies of all kinds.

Lumberton Cotton Mills Prosperous.

The annual stockholders' meetings of the Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings Cotton Mill Companies were held last week in the office building, Elm and Second streets. All the old directors and officers were re-elected. The officers of the Lumberton and Dresden Mills are the same, as follows: R. D. Caldwell, president; A. W. McLean, vice-president; H. B. Jennings, treasurer and general manager; A. W. McLean, financial agent; F. P. Gray, secretary and assistant treasurer; A. M. Hartley, cashier. All the officers except the president and vice president were elected by the directors, who met immediately after the stockholders meeting.

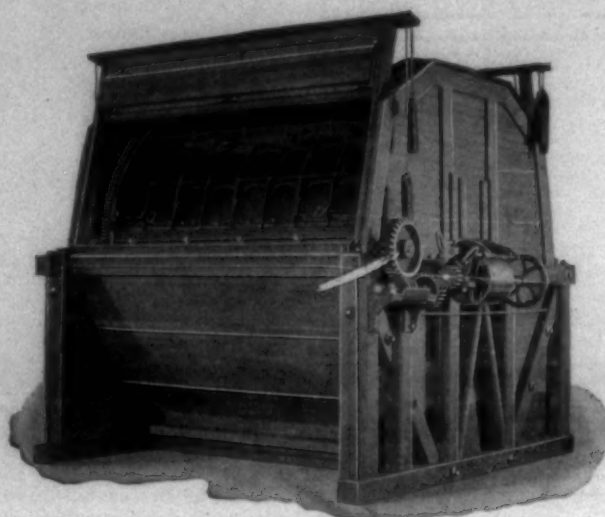
The officers of the Jennings Mill are: H. B. Jennings, president; A. W. McLean, financial agent; F. P. Gray, secretary and assistant treasurer; A. M. Hartley, cashier.

The reports of the officers showed that all the mills had a prosperous year.

Ginned Cotton Falls Below Mark of 1918.

Cotton ginned to January 16 totaled 10,322,148 bales from the 1919 crop, as compared with 11,048,652 bales from the 1918 crop, the Census Bureau announced. Included in this total from the 1919 crop were 112,848 round bales, which were counted as half bales. 35,251 of American Egyptian and 6,828 bales of Sea Island bales. Comparative figures from the 1918 crop were reported as 149,887 round bales, 21,797 bales of American Egyptian, and 40,822 of Sea Island bales.

DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Starch

Eagle Finishing

The experience of critical operators has shown that popular brand to be the most efficient sizing agent both for additional **WEIGHT** and increased **STRENGTH** of warp. Penetration accomplishes these important results.

EAGLE FINISHING is specially manufactured to cover a wide range of fluidities to meet the needs of all classes of weaves.

EAGLE FINISHING penetrates.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two or three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

Smith-Courtney Company
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY
RICHMOND, VA.

Improved Rice Dobby Chain

reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order To-day

Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder

The merits of MI CLEANER is no longer a QUESTION, but ABSOLUTELY the achievement of all that is great and good to perfect a genuine SCRUBBING and SCOURING POWDER. Our CUSTOMER'S tell the tale.

We Guarantee Absolute Satisfaction or No Charge

Champion Chemical Co.
Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

A ROMANCE OF MANUFACTURING**Henry W. Butterworth**

"Look up—not down, look forward not backward"—says the poet. But in spite of his earnest admonitions towards progressiveness it's often a mighty helpful thing to twist our mental heads over our materialistic shoulder and take a glimpse of the well worn path that has brought us, or some one else to the top of the hill.

The real test of worth is not in making a good start but in keeping going, despite the obstacles, until the goal is reached.

'Twas just the other day that the writer noted that the year 1920 marks the hundredth anniversary, the centennial year, of the well known firm of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia.

A good deal can happen in a hundred years, but really we can't imagine John Butterworth, even in his most enthusiastic moments in 1820 standing at the door of his little two story factory, looking forward and visualizing the big plant of today with its great force of employees, and its marvelously ingenious mechanical equipment that now represents the institution he founded.

An institution because it has played a highly important part in the development of the textile industry—one of America's greatest.

With every fresh demand of the

**James Butterworth**

trade, the Butterworth institution and organization was ready with some new machine, some new device, some new method which not only met such demands but in many cases forestalled them.

Take mercerizing, for instance. The Butterworth's produced the first mercerizing machinery ever made in America. Today there is scarcely a mill in this line not using Butterworth mercerizing machinery.

The successful growth of the Butterworth organization has been partly due to the fact that it has specialized in finishing machinery.

**Harry Butterworth**

That statement is not to be taken as a limitation of activity but as highly concentrated effort, applied to a vitally important part of the work of producing textiles that meet the world's competition.

And as specialists, of a century of experience, this progressive firm has accumulated a vast amount of knowledge relating directly to textile finishing problems of all descriptions, and in regard to plant installation and scientific development of manufacturing processes.

Altruistic, as it may sound, the executives of the Butterworth organization have always been ready to share this hard earned knowledge with all to whom it could be of use.

This has developed a service, unprecedented in the annals of the trade; largely because no other one concern has had such remarkable opportunities for securing, and col-

**John Butterworth**

lating this valuable and unusual information upon the finishing textiles.

Today, with its new problems, its ever-changing and insistent demands, its higher standard of quality, its economic restrictions, this service is of inestimable value to all manufacturers who are planning installations or rearrangement of their plants.

Historically the business tree of the Butterworth organization begins with John Butterworth from 1820 to 1841, develops and expands with H. W. Butterworth & Son from 1867 to 1873 and H. W. Butterworth & Sons 1873 to 1889 it reaches its present magnificent proportions as H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

The personnel of directors is James Butterworth, Charles C. Butterworth, William B. Butterworth, Harry W. Butterworth, president; Henry W. Butterworth, vice president; Albert W. Butterworth, treasurer; and J. Warner Butterworth, secretary.

We extend our congratulations to the firm of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., with the sincere belief that the more able scribe of the year 2020 will have still greater triumphs to record the pathway of your next 100 years of progressive manufacturing.

TO MANUFACTURER'S AND MACHINISTS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he Manufactures to order, all kinds of

TIN WORK,

For Cotton and Woolen Machinery, Vins, Drying Roller's, Card & Drawing Cases, Mule Drums, Rollers, &c.

Also, that he Manufactures large sheets of Tin, containing from 12 to 14 square feet, which for the above purposes, and Roofing, is superior to anything of the kind heretofore used.

He has also on hand an extensive assortment of Milk Pans, Milk Churns, Tea Chests, and every variety of Tinware, which he offers Wholesale or Retail, at prices as low as any establishment in the City.

H. W. Butterworth.
No. 90 Market Street, and 444 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

An advertisement that was probably very productive of business in the early days of the firm.

BAILEY MACHINE TIN PLATE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

THE WORK FOR OFFICE AND WORKING MACHINERY (ALSO) LARGES SHEETS OF BLEND IRON, GAS PIPES, AND CHIMNEY SMOKESTAKES FOR FACTORY CASES, ALSO STEEL RAILROADS OF STEEL CAPACITY 2500000 LBS.

FOR DRYING WARE AND CLOTH, FOR MANUFACTURING BRISTLES, BLANKETS, RUBBER, NO. ALSO SILENCE MANUFACTURES OF RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT FACTORY CONSTRUCTION AND STEEL RAILROADS FOR TOWNS AND CITIES.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH,
No. 90 & 444 Market St., (Between 2nd & 3rd St.)
PHILADELPHIA
KING & BAILEY BUILDING, No. 607 BANCROFT STREET, 1892

A circular showing a picture of the original factory.

Plans for Warehousing on a Corporation Basis.

(By Rufus R. Wilson.)

That the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans last October clearly recognized the importance of establishing adequate facilities for cotton warehousing was evidenced by the unanimous passage of these resolutions:

"Resolved, That the conference insists upon the importance of erecting warehouses at all gins or other points where baled cotton is held either for short or long periods. No bale of cotton should ever be left exposed to either wind, sun or rain.

"Resolved, further, That the conference recognizes the paramount necessity for warehouses, and pledges its support and influence to those individuals, associations or communities who undertake to establish at proper strategic trade and transportation points warehouses that will furnish:

1. Proper physical protection to the bale.
2. Low fire insurance rates.
3. Receipts showing weight and grade of the bales covered by them.
4. Financial strength and methods and scope of operation that will make these receipts acceptable in all world markets, either to the purchasing buyer or to the lending banker."

It has long been well known in the cotton industry that sufficient facilities already exist to house most of the cotton ordinarily offered for storage. However, the allocation of these warehouses is such that they do not adequately serve the storage needs of the producer, merchant and spinner. They are not located with respect to distribution so as to best serve the needs of the trade. For this reason much cotton that should be properly housed is now "stored" in open lots, streets and platforms, accumulating "country damage." Furthermore, many of the existing warehouses are so poorly constructed and carelessly operated that insurance rates for cotton stored in them are abnormally high and warehouse receipts issued by warehousemen are, in many cases, most unsatisfactory collateral for bank loans.

Cotton warehousing is a financial as well as a physical proposition. But a small portion of the cotton now stored and insured in warehouses would be so stored and insured if it were not necessary to do so in order to negotiate loans with cotton as collateral. The banks advance money liberally on cotton when properly stored and insured. Many Southern bankers say they prefer cotton to real estate when used as collateral, and will advance money on it as readily as on Government bonds. But the trouble has been, and still is, with the character of the warehouse receipts as evidence of the cotton's safety, ownership, weight and deliverability. Fully conversant with these conditions, a group of men interested in the cotton industry from one angle or another are organizing the Union Warehouse & Compress Company for the purpose of standardizing cotton warehousing both in the South and in the North.

A preliminary company for the purpose of accomplishing this has already been formed. The Union Cotton Warehouse Organization Corporation, incorporated last spring, for months has been busily engaged in collecting materials, information and data for the incorporation and operation of the Union Warehouse & Compress Company on right lines. It is composed of representative men in the cotton trade, largely from the South, with a liberal sprinkling, however, of Northern spinners and of others connected with allied interests. Among those identified with the Organization Corporation may be found the names of Robert Amory, Boston; Bernie L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas.; James T. Broadbent, Columbus, Ga.; Edward S. Butler, John F. Clark, Frank B. Hayne and William B. Thompson, New Orleans; C. L. Cobb, Rock Hill, S. C.; A. J. Dossett, Waco, Tex.; W. B. Drake, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C.; Randall N. Durfee and W. Frank Shove, Fall River, Mass.; J. W. Evans, Houston, Tex.; G. A. Gordon, J. K. Livingston, M. A. O'Bryne and A. J. Ritch, Savannah, Ga.; W. S. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.; Lloyd M. Hooper and James B. Ellis, Selma, Ala.; F. M. Inman, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Lancaster, Montgomery, Ala.; J. E. Latham, Greensboro, N. C.; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; William L. Lyall, Passaic, N. J.; James R. McColl, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; Elias Porter, John Flippin, Joseph Newburger and L. K. Salsbury, Memphis, Tenn.; Edwin G. Seibels and T. B. Slackhouse, Columbia, S. C.; Kent Swift, Whitinsville, Mass.; Sidney Y. West, Little Rock, Ark., and forty or fifty more equally representative men.

Preliminary Work Done.

The work upon which the Organization Corporation has been so intensively employed during the past six or eight months has been to determine, as accurately as possible, the warehousing needs of the South and the North; to negotiate and close bargains with the owners of as many as possible of the existing warehouses and compress plants which fit into the general scheme of standardization mapped out; to select sites, negotiate for real estate and prepare standard plans for the erection of new warehouses and compresses at points that appear advisable to cover in the chain, and finally to negotiate with financial houses for the underwriting of the securities that will have to be offered to the public for investment when the time arrives.

With this end in view the organization Corporation has employed engineers, architects, traffic men, financial and other experts, and has presented a report to the investment banking house selected to take charge of the underwriting. This report has been accepted, and, as soon as the formalities incident to a transaction of such magnitude have been gone through with, the Union Warehouse & Compress Company will be incorporated; the properties, for the purchase of which negotiations have been under way, will be

(Continued on Page 23.)

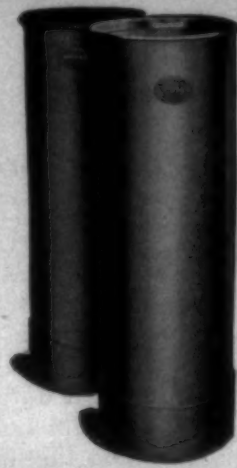
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because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, tough, hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter. Although very strong and durable, "LAMINARS" are very light. They are smooth inside and out—no splinters to catch the roving.

LAMINAR Roving Cans are made in several popular types and four standard sizes, 9", 10", 12" and 14" diameter—height up to 42".

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BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted:**ADVICE of Manufacturers and Wholesalers**

In our desire to render to manufacturers and jobbers a service that may be of great value, we seek your advice on the course that a prudent merchant in your line of business should pursue in buying and selling goods, when prices show a declining tendency.

- (1) How should a merchant avoid the dangers involved in falling prices.
- (2) What policy should he follow in buying goods
- (3) What policy should he employ in selling goods
- (4) What should be his terms of sale to his customers?
- (5) What should be his policy in collecting his accounts?
- (6) What should be his policy in borrowing money?

We desire to get the consensus of opinion of manufacturers and wholesalers as to the precautions which ought to be taken on a falling merchandise market, in order to avert a crisis or disaster. We are compiling a treatise that will show the views of business leaders of America on this vital subject. To all firms who contribute to the symposium we will send this brochure free of cost. It will be off the press shortly. May we not have your views on the above?

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
OF NEW YORK

E. M. TREAT, PRESIDENT

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TEXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

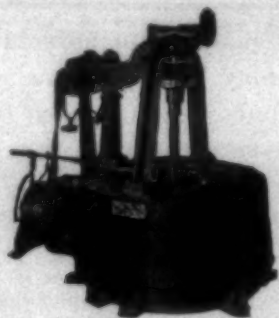
The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.

INCORPORATED
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SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 inches.

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FOR
TEXTILES

SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

The Cause and Troubles of Uneven Yarn.

First, we will start at the opening room as this is a very important place to be looked after. It is the duty of the carder to make a thorough examination of each and every bale of cotton that is brought from the warehouse to the opening room. This he should do himself, unless he has a competent man to do so for him. He should be present at the opening of the bales, and have each compressed layer torn up and mixed thoroughly. He should pay close attention to his mixing, so that he may detect any defect of his good cotton from bad stock that should happen to get in unbeknowning to the buyer, as it is becoming customary for the farmers to mix their last picking in with their better cotton to finish up a short bale. We should pay close attention when the cotton is opened and mixed, otherwise it would hardly be noticed until it began to work its way through the process of machines, this causing uneven laps due to the fact that we would be running a short and rotten staple that would not hold itself together with the good staple when being carried through the machines, this causing weak places in the laps after being delivered from the picker room. We now place these laps on our cards, which are the most complicated machines that we come in contact with; therefore, we should be very careful in running our rated stock through these machines as we have these machines set up and adjusted for first class material. We can not expect to get even and first class material if we should let the low grade cotton go through. As I have already mentioned we will not only be getting uneven quality by doing so but will also be short at the life of our cards, thereby causing the company to spend unnecessary money. It is very important that the cards should be looked after and cared for. There

should not any flyings be allowed to accumulate under the doffer or licker-in; by doing so it accumulates in the process which causes lumpy and goudy drawing, for the other machines to contend with. Our card should be stripped four times per day on waste and three times per day on our best grades. Our card hands or lap tenders when setting in laps to lap their laps over three-quarters of an inch, but to keep down unevenness it is best to run the laps completely out, then put the ends up very carefully in order not to have any lumps. By watching these few items that I have already mentioned we will get good results to deliver to our drawings.

We now come in contact with another very important machine. There are a good many things that I could say concerning these machines, but I will only mention a few items.

The most important thing that I wish to say concerning these machines is, we must have well experienced, competent help to look after these machines. Our system should be absolutely clean, so that flying lint will not settle in the drawing. The top and bottom clears should be watched closely and kept clean at all times, for if the clear waste is allowed to accumulate it will catch in the drawing, thereby causing a strain and a weak place by being pulled through the trumpet, and causing it to be much weaker when it reaches the slubbers, intermediates and speeders, for as it goes through each process, accumulating as it did when it started, it is bound to cause uneven yarn when it is spun.

Not only does it cause uneven yarn, but it causes bad running work and discontented help throughout each department. We should be very careful in keeping the drawing rollers in first class shape. I am sure that the readers will know without me going into too many details to explain.

The Automatic Blower and Sweeper

For

Textile Mills

for the Sweeping
of the alleys and
under the frames
in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
brooms.

Manufactured by

**H. E. CLARK
MFG. CO.**

BOX 372

Atlanta, Georgia

Foundry and Machinists
High Grade Castings a Specialty



*"Serving Southern Concerns"***J. D. COLLINS
SALES ENGINEERS**

947 GRANT BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

We now come to the slubbers, intermediates and speeders. It is the duty of each overseer to impress upon the mind of each hand the meaning of good and bad work. He should take very much pains in teaching and training them to give their closest attention to their work for a careless frame hand will cause more singlings and doublings and goudy roping in six hours than a good hand can clean up in twelve. The overseer should be very careful to know that he has a bright and competent and intelligent man for a fixer, for a sorry fixer can do more damage in six months than the overseer can readjust in twelve months; although it matters not how good a fixer or second hand you have, it is a good idea to check behind them, when you are having them to make changes as I have known of two different kinds of gear being put on to make the same hank roping, just tearing the spinner up and causing his numbers to go wrong. I do not think it is a good idea to let any help fan off their work, as it is bound to cause lumpy and goudy yarn.

We now come to the spinning. This we have in charge—another very complicated machine. It is the little things that we should bear in mind that accumulate and make big ones; therefore, we have got to dig up the little things and get rid of them; then we will not have the big ones to deal with. We should be very careful when employing help for this department, it matters not whether they are experienced or inexperienced, we should impress upon their minds the duty they owe to their work. We should teach them the meaning of keeping their work clean, rollers should be picked once a day on coarse work and every other day on medium work, and twice or three times a week on very fine work. Other cleaning should be done in accordance. We often have complaints of chafed yarn, due to the fact that this is mostly the cause of worn travelers. I do not think it's a good idea to have all the ideas changed at once, but I do think it's a good idea to divide your frames by the days of the week and change accordingly. Thus we have new travelers on our work at all times. It is not a very good idea to lay your roving over one layer high on fine work or over two layers on coarse. I will not go into details or so many items that cause uneven yarn. I could demonstrate my experience throughout the other departments that I have not already mentioned but only for the lack of time and the space in the good editor's paper. I will close.

Yours very truly,

Will H. Hartley,
119 Elm Street,
La Grange, Ga.,
United Spinning Mills.

TRUCKS

Since our line includes several types of trucks you are certain to secure the one best suited to each operation. We offer hand trucks, fibre trucks, lifting platform trucks, or Storage Battery Industrial Trucks, Tractors and Trailers. Your inquiry solicited.

Cozy - Attractive - Economical **Homes**

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1920

Cotton Market Opinions.

The cotton market broke badly on Wednesday and on Thursday morning there were the usual number of market opinions coming from the "wise guys" on the New York Cotton Exchange.

The following opinions were received by wire by one cotton broker all within the space of two hours and each of them from a man who is prominent in the cotton speculative world.

10:35 a. m.—Exchange and money situation so serious that pronounced decline very likely.

11:27 a. m.—Personally don't care much for market, but the wise locals buy it on every break, taking quick profits.

11:50 a. m.—Think market a purchase unless spots weaken.

12:19 p. m.—Market short renewal confidence financial situation will bring about sharp advance.

12:20 p. m.—We are inclined to look for further liquidation cotton and think it a sale on bulges.

A greater difference of opinion among experts has rarely been seen and in spite of the fact that the majority were bearish, the market advanced that day.

It all goes to show that nobody knows about cotton.

Farmers Declare for a Reasonable Day's Work.

Sherman J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, in a statement

given out recently, declared that it was the belief of the farmers of the country that the only way to reduce the cost of living was for every one to be willing to do "a reasonable day's work," and that the forty-four hour week would never support even America.

"The farmer's belief concerning the way to reduce the cost of living, said Mr. Lowell, is for every one to be willing again to do a reasonable day's work. The 44-hour week will never support America, to say nothing of feeding a hungry world.

"Those who are best informed on agricultural conditions in America cannot offer the slightest hope of lower food prices, so far as the farmer is concerned.

"In the reconstruction every one must get ready to actually work again, to save again and to a considerable degree get back to thrift, sanity and common sense, or else accept as permanent the present scale of living costs, in which event we might just as well stop ranting about the high cost of living and realize that a new basis of economic procedure is here to stay.

"This is the declaration of the National Grange, which sees in the future no reason why its members should slave long hours, seven days a week, to supply cheap food to the other workers of the country, who enjoy short hours and unlimited opportunity to rest and pleasure. Speaking as the largest and best established farmers' organization in America, the Grange hereby notifies the world that the farmers do not intend to keep responding to the call 'Produce, produce, produce,' so long

as other lines adopt as their slogan, 'Reduce, reduce, reduce.'

"There are five very definite things that may be expected in time to have an effect upon the production of a world's food:

"1. A more direct and less expensive system of distribution.

"2. The removal of all artificial restrictions upon the sale of farm products.

"3. A lengthened industrial day, with honest service for wages paid.

"4. Increased dividends on farm investment which will enable their owners to meet the wage scale of competing occupations.

"5. Increasing social and educational privileges in rural communities."

It is refreshing in this period of low production to hear a man of Mr. Lowell's prominence come out squarely for a reasonable day's work.

Expects a Check in Prices Climb.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Harvard committee on economic research, appointed by Harvard University to make special studies of economic conditions, has just announced that the United States may expect a check in the upward movement of prices and of business activity, which has been in progress since last April, and perhaps a drop in prices. At the present time, however, the committee states, and on the basis of the November and December figures, it would be premature to conclude that a violent recession in commodity prices is probable.

The committee was appointed by Harvard University in 1917 to assist in the solution of the fundamental economic problems which underlie modern commerce and finance. It provides statistical information to federal reserve banks, for banking houses and large corporations and includes among its publications a review of economic statistics which contains a price forecaster.

The committee bases its present forecast upon statistical material representing the decline in the New York bank clearings, the volume of sales on the New York Stock Exchange, the prices of industrial stocks, and analysis of the banking and trade situation, domestic and foreign.

Professor Warren M. Persons, editor of the statistical service, published by the committee, says that the statistics collected by the committee indicates that the farmers will continue to prosper in 1920 and that the prosperity of this industry will contribute to that of all others during the coming year.

The beginning of the new year, he declares, finds American manufacturing industries in a sound and prosperous condition.

"The tightness of the money market and the announced policy, already inaugurated, of the federal reserve board of increasing discount rates have caused many observers to have grave misgivings for the financial outlook for 1920," he says. "Instead of causing alarm, the action of

the federal reserve board should in fact be regarded as a favorable omen. High interest rates are the main reliance for protecting bank reserves and they spell not disaster but safety, provided they are applied in time. Control of interest rates is the safe and effective way of dealing with such a situation as we now face, and it is to be hoped that nothing—not even the needs of the United States treasury—will divert the reserve board from pursuing the only sane and conservative course.

"The outlook for 1920 is for a continuance of the demand for credit that will not be supplied except at increasing rates. High rates for bank loans will eventually tend to check the upward trend of security prices and the volume of speculation on the New York stock exchange."

Of the belief of some business men that the whole economic situation now is abnormal the committee says: "Abnormal it certainly is in many respects. Prices are very high; there has been great expansion of bank credit; extravagant expenditure, both public and private, is found on every hand; and our abnormally large export trade is likely to suffer curtailment. A year ago many observers expected a violent drop in prices and a crisis in 1919. Today there seems to be less reason for expecting such developments in 1920."

The Harvard committee on economic research is planning to publish this year monographs embodying special studies of the principal economic conditions and forces that will affect prices and trade throughout the world during the next five years. The committee also will study and classify the annual statistics of industrial commerce and finance and will construct trade indices based upon them. The committee is composed of university professors and men of affairs with Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics at Harvard, as its chairman.

New Mill Companies.

New cotton mill companies in the South continue to be organized very rapidly and there seems no limit as to the number of new textile mills proposed. North Carolina continues to lead in new mills. Some of the latest ones formed are listed below:

The Oakes Spinning Company, of Lincolnton, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by R. L. Lineberger, of Lincolnton, S. M. Robinson and John C. Rankin, of Lowell.

It is understood that this company has acquired the Wampum Cotton Mills at Lincolnton.

The Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills, of Mt. Airy, has been incorporated by Robert A. Love, of Gastonia and others. Mr. Love recently bought the Laurel Bluff Mills, as noted, and will enlarge the plant.

The Elizabeth Spinning Company, of Rutherfordton, N. C., has been incorporated by B. J. Dobbins and W. A. Harrill. Mr. Dobbins is president and manager of the Grace Mills, which are now under construction at Rutherfordton and Mr. Harrill is secretary and treasurer. The Elizabeth Spinnings Mills is capitalized at \$800,000 and will have 12,000 spindles on fine yarns.

Personal News

C. E. Nickers has accepted position with Postex Mills, of Post, Tex.

P. P. Jones from Leaksville, N. C., has become night spinner at Draper, N. C.

C. S. Morris has been elected president of Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

O. S. Shelton is now second hand No. 1 spinning Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. Wilson has accepted position with the Lincoln Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Jacob Phinizy is to be president of Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

Thos. B. Platt has resigned as superintendent of the Sibley Mills, Augusta, Ga.

M. E. Sutton has been appointed overseer twisting at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

Wm. R. McElveen has resigned as superintendent of the John P. King Mills, Augusta, Ga.

James R. Killian has been appointed superintendent of the Union Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

James Kelley has been appointed spinning overseer at the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Eugene McAbee has been appointed outside foreman at Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. G. Pike has resigned as spinning overseer at the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ala.

Ralph Shirah is now second hand in warping Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

P. F. Clark is now overseer of carding at Mill No. 3, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.

A. W. Greer has resigned as overseer carding at the Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

E. N. Tart has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Allen J. Graham has sold his interest in the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

H. L. Whitman from Greenwood, S. C., has become superintendent at Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected president of Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

E. S. Trammell has resigned as superintendent of the Virginia Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, Shoals, S. C.

Jim Nance from card room has accepted position as second hand in spinning at Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

Jim Hornsby is now employment manager Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala., in place of Mr. Butler, who resigned recently.

H. A. Ligon, Jr., of Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected vice president of Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

D. R. Harriman, Jr., has succeeded J. T. Kersey as overseer of carding at the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

George Gullledge has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

Bill Scott has been promoted from intermediate hand to card grinder at Martinsville Cotton Mill Company, Inc., Martinsville, Va.

J. W. Barber from Fort Mill, S. C., has been given charge of the new Lancaster Cotton Mills community house at Lancaster, S. C.

John Fernando has been transferred from spinning overseer to carding overseer at the Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

— Miller, of the Georgia Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga., has been appointed overseer carding and spinning at Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

J. F. Mims, who has been second in spinning at Columbus Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at Eureka Mills, Chester.

Monroe Davis has resigned as spinning overseer at Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga., and accepted position with Corsicana (Tex.) Mills.

Virdie Yelverton has been promoted from second hand in spinning to supply clerk and office work at Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

F. B. Whitaker, from Greenville, S. C., has succeeded E. S. Trammell as superintendent of Virginia Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, S. C.

Maj. Jesse T. Crawford has been appointed superintendent Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., and Riverside Mills, at Anderson and Pendleton, S. C.

B. L. Hunley has been promoted to second hand in card room at Martinsville Cotton Mill Company, Inc., Martinsville, Va., to succeed L. Simpson.

J. T. Robinson from Katrine Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, S. C., has become mechanic for Fountain Inn (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

E. B. Brown, formerly of Hickory, N. C., is now carder at Martinsville Cotton Mill Company, Inc., Martinsville, Va., succeeding E. B. Arrawood, resigned.

J. T. Kersey has resigned as overseer of carding at Maginnis Cotton Mill, New Orleans, La., to become superintendent of the Magnolia (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

Pomp H. Hancock has resigned as overseer of carding and combing at Greylock Mills, North Pownal, Vt., to become general carder at Pacific Mills, Los Angeles, Cal.

T. B. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Clover Cotton Mills, Clover, S. C.

B. R. Payseur, master mechanic for Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills, returned last week to his work after a week of treatment in the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte.

Henry Dellinger, who was second hand in carding at Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C., has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the same mill.

R. W. Gibson has resigned as carder and spinner at Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at No. 1 Mill, Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

William F. Ritch, for nearly thirty years connected with the Clover Cotton Mill of Clover and a former mayor of that town, has resigned his place in order to take a situation as a mechanic with the Myers Cotton Mill of Gastonia, N. C. Going to Clover about the time the Clover Cotton Mill was built, Mr. Ritch has lived in the town continuously since.

James Oates formerly general overseer of the Marcella Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala., is now overseer of spinning, twisting, and winding at Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

A. T. Nuttall, formerly superintendent of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., but now with the New York Central Railway, at Indianapolis, Ind., paid us a visit this week.

O. F. Veal, who was connected for several years with the Pelham Manufacturing Company, but lately with McCord and Satterfield, auto dealers, of Macon, has taken charge of the carding and spinning at Tennille Yarn Mills, Tennille, Ga.

W. H. Brooks, formerly overseer of weaving at Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company, Rhodhiss, N. C., is now overseer of weaving, slashing, drawing-in, and cloth room at Beaver Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga.

Sam J. Matthews, for a number of years past overseer of spinning at the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mill at Clover, S. C., has resigned in order to accept a place with the Meyers Cotton Mill in Gastonia.

J. A. McFalls, who for more than a year and a half has been superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., has resigned his superintendency there and will go to Rockingham, where he will be superintendent of the Steele Mills.

Employers Liability Insurance

Exclusively for—

**Cotton Yarn and Hosiery
Mills of the Southern States**

**Millers Indemnity
Underwriters**

Bailey & Collins, Managers

**On a mutual plan not subject under any circumstances
to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maxi-
mum cost is absolutely fixed.**

Safety, Service then Savings

**If your present liability insurance policy is not
entirely satisfactory, write our**

**Greenville, S. C.
OFFICE**

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Tuckasegee Mills have equipped their entire mill village with the Kaustine system of toilets.

Laurens, S. C.—The Watts Mills have retained E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, Charlotte, N. C., and New York city, to make surveys and plans for general improvement of their village.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—A new hosiery mill is to be started in this city soon, the mill to occupy the plant of Kramer Bros. on Marim street. Kramer Bros. have leased the plant of the Richmond Cedar Works on Pennsylvania avenue and will move at once.

Columbus, Ga.—Following the loss of many thousands, due to the recent floods in this section, the management of the Eagle and Phenix Mills is now having all generators and other machinery of value placed on a higher location so as to avoid further damage by the Chattahoochee River, when it overflows.

Durham, N. C.—Nearly 5,000 employees of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company with plants in West Durham, Duke and Cooleemee, the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company in East Durham and the Pearl Cotton Mill Company in North Durham received a bonus amounting to thousands of dollars.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Announcement has been made of the sale of the Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills, located near here, to Robert A. Love, a well-known cotton mill owner of Gastonia, N. C. The plant has been owned by Q. D. Burgess for a number of years. It manufactures coarse yarns. Mr. Love stated that he plans to add a considerable quantity of new machinery to the plant.

Griffin, Ga.—James M. Brawner, one of the pioneer cotton mill men of Griffin, has retired from active management of the Kincaid Manufacturing Company. He was succeeded as president by his son-in-law, Allan Little, who has for a number of years been general manager of the mills operated here by this old and prosperous corporation.

It is understood that the usual 10 per cent annual dividend was declared at the meeting and that additional extensive improvements will be made in the present properties.

Rome, Ga.—The Anchor Duck Mill has decided upon plans for the extensive improvement of McLin Heights, near Lytle Spring. The mill has recently purchased additional property west of the hill from Gordon L. Hight, and this will be included in the improvement scheme.

It is planned to build a hospital on the hill top, also to erect a building to be occupied as a dormitory and used as a recreation hall by

young women without families in the employ of the mills.

The first work to be done will be the construction of a new street to

connect with Blanche avenue, and to afford additional building space. When this is done there will be streets encircling the hill, which will serve as a park and playground for the houses on the circular drive. There will be room for 200 houses and the driveway.

Greenville, S. C.—Four large cotton mills and other smaller industries of Anderson, a city located 35 miles from here, are shut down because the worst ice formation in the town's history has cut off electric current from their city entirely. Orre, Guinox, Anderson and Riverside are the cotton mills closed because of the serious handicap. It is expected that the broken lines will be repaired at once and that the mills and other industries will be able to resume operation.

Gastonia, N. C.—At a meeting of the incorporators of the Shuford Mills, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, C. B. Armstrong; vice president, W. T. Rankin; secretary and treasurer, S. S. Shuford; directors, C. B. Armstrong, W. T. Rankin, S. S. Shuford, A. J. Rankin, G. W. Wilson, R. G. Rankin and A. G. Myers. It was decided at this meeting to increase the capital stock of the mill from \$200,000 to \$300,000 and the spindleage from 5,000 to 8,000. It was announced in this connection that all of the \$300,000 stock had been taken. Col. Armstrong heads this mill at \$1 a year as he does the Mildred.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Catawba Spinning Company, of Mt. Holly, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the mill from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and to increase the number of spindles from 4,000 to 10,000. This addition of 6,000 spindles is almost equivalent to the launching of a new project. A two-story addition to the mill, 190x75 feet, will be constructed at once. The Catawba Spinning Co. has been in operation with 4,000 spindles for the past 18 months. The mill manufactures fine yarns from 20s to 30s, and it is proposed that later combers will be added. Mr. R. F. Craig is president, John C. Rankin, vice president, and J. W. Holland, secretary and treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Mercerizing Co., a new concern as noted, has awarded a contract for the erection of a plant here, that will cost \$400,000. The plant, consisting of several buildings, will be located at Ridgedale.

The Thatcher Spinning Co. will also erect a new plant at a cost of \$300,000. It is estimated that the new plant, which will include a three-story mill building and a four-story warehouse, when completed, will represent an investment of \$1,200,000. An increase in the capital of this firm from \$400,000 to \$1,-

E. S. DRAPER CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNER

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATED REPORTS EMBODYING
SUGGESTIONS FOR GENERAL MILL VILLAGE IMPROVE-
MENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS TO GOVERN
ANNUAL BUDGETS.

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision, Construction

310 Trust Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

High Class Investment Securities

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This TRADE MARK on your Belting indicates that the greatest care, thought, and precision have been observed in its manufacture.

In other words, it is

CLEAN QUALITY

TROUBLE FREE

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

000,000, was recently authorized.

The new plant will have an equipment of 32,000 spindles, and with plant No. 1, the Thatcher Company will have a capacity of 62,000 spindles. With the completion of the new structures, it is said, the Thatcher Company will be the largest producer of yarn in the South. As recently noted, an addition to Mill No. 1 is just being completed.

Opens New Main Office.

The following announcement has just been received:

"Jacksonville Chemical Manufacturing Company announces the opening of their main office at 4-5 Court Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"All business will be henceforth transacted through this office and you are kindly requested to address communications to the above address.

Hills, Vice President Masury, Young Company.

At a meeting recently of the directors of the Masury-Young Company, manufacturers of oils, greases and sizes, at the home office in Boston, Walter R. Hills was elected vice president. Mr. Hills has been with the company 14 years and during the past eight years has been spending a large part of his time in the South and is well known among Southern mill men.

Mrs. P. Everett Glenn is Called by Death.

Mrs. Platt Everett Glenn, wife of Platt Everett Glenn, secretary and treasurer of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., died Friday night at her residence.

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Puro Liberty— the only 100% Sanitary Drinking Fountain

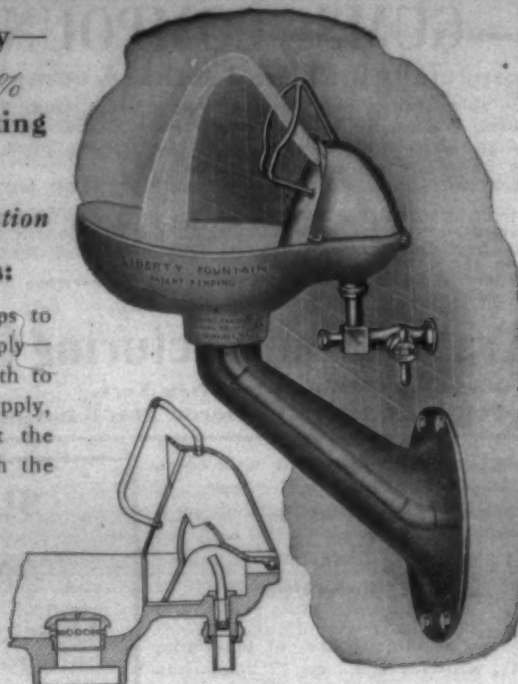
Defies Contamination

The Reasons:

Impossible for the lips to touch the water supply—splashing from mouth to drop back on water supply, and most important the fingers cannot touch the bubbler tip.

**Puro Sanitary
Drinking
Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.



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Our Reports of Audit and our Certificates of Condition and operations, are known and have weight in the financial centers of the world.

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C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Miss Alice Martha Glenn; her father, C. A. Stevens, of Lexington, Ga.; four sisters, Miss Cynthia Stevens and Miss Pollie Stevens, both of Carlton, Ga.; Mrs. W. E. Whitehead of Carlton, Ga.; Mrs. W. E. Whitehead of Carlton, Ga.; Mrs. W. Z. Faust of Lexington, Ga.; two brothers, A. P. Stevens and J. A. Stevens, both of Carlton, Ga.

Carolina Paint Products Company.

The Carolina Paint Products Corporation of Charlotte has opened offices at 17 East Sixth street with warehouse on West First street. Roy J. Jeffries, who has had many years' experience in the paint industry, is at the head. They expect to install a factory here in the near future, and they have several car loads of paints and roof coatings on hand which Mr. Jeffries had shipped from the factory he has been interested in for a number of years. They will cater mostly to the textile industry.

Union Cotton Mills at Maiden Has Been Sold.

Union Cotton Mills, of Maiden, N. C., has been purchased by C. E. Hutchinson, of Mt. Holly, and I. C. Lowe, of Charlotte, the consideration being close to half a million dollars.

The Union Mills has approximately 10,000 spindles and turns out 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of yarn a week. The mill has been running continuously since its original charter in 1897, and when the contract was consummated it was noticed that two members who made the application for the original charter had their names appended to the new contract.

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL

J. C. Arthurs, of Gastonia, N. C., has become general manager of the Laurel Bluff Mills, Mt. Airy, N. C., recently purchased by Robert A. Love, of Gastonia.

J. H. Wilson has resigned his position as superintendent of Greenville Cotton Mill and has accepted a position as overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting, warping and winding of the Lincoln Cotton Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

F. A. Kennedy has succeeded W. C. Kyle in Chattanooga, Tenn., as representative of the Paramount Hosiery Form Drying Company. Mr. Kyle has gone into the knitting business in Chattanooga.

Alexander Chatham Dead.

Alexander Chatham, founder of the Chatham Woolen Mills, Elkin, N. C., died at his home in Elkin last week. Mr. Chatham was a pioneer manufacturer, banker and business man and had amassed a large fortune. He was 86 years old and is survived by his wife, one daughter and several sons.

Mrs. A. M. Dixon Dead.

Mrs. A. M. Dixon, of Gastonia, died at her home in that city on Monday after a short illness. Mrs. Dixon contracted pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. She was a daughter of R. R. Ray, secretary and treasurer of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C. Her husband, A. M. Dixon, of Gastonia, is superintendent of the Trenton Mills and president of the new Dixon Mills. He has the sympathy of a great many friends throughout the industry in his loss.

Mill Superintendent Passes at Hope Mills.

Robert G. Campbell, general superintendent of the Rockfish Mills at Hope Mills, N. C., died at his home there. Mr. Campbell had been ill for two months. He was 54 years old. He came to the superintendency of the Rockfish Mills five years ago from Greensboro, of which city he was a native. For 49 years prior to coming here he was a valued employe of the Cones and was an expert cotton mill man.

Mr. Campbell leaves a wife, formerly Mrs. Bertha Heritage, of Greensboro, and two daughters by a former marriage.

H. B. Moore Dead.

Henry Beeler Moore, of Gastonia, N. C., who for the past 15 years has been secretary and treasurer of the Morrowebbs and Modena Mills, of that place, died at his home there. His death was caused from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Moore was not only one of the best known cotton manufacturers in this state, but was a leader in many other activities. He was intensely interested in church work and devoted much of his time to religious affairs, having been treasurer of the Baptist Church for the past 25 years. Aside from the mill business, Mr. Moore was interested in many civic affairs and was regarded as one of Gastonia's leading and most influential citizens. He was 48 years old.

Wanted—Reliable operator who can fix drawing-in and tying-in machines and repair reeds and harness. State age, experience, salary wanted. Address M. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Information.

Wanted to learn if there is a machine which can be used to make out statement on employees' pay envelope. Write: F. J. Blackwood, Greensboro, N. C.

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies
—
Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"

IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

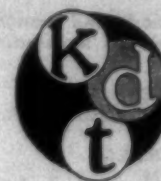
*K D Ts will serve
you doubly*

In the majority of the country's textile mills, Kaumagraph Dry Transfers are serving a double purpose.

First, as a trade-mark, to build goodwill for the maker and to prove he believes in the goods
Second, as an end stamp; to counteract claims of shortage.

May we show you how easily K-D-Ts can serve you—and serve you doubly.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., Sole Manufacturers, 209 W. 38St., New York



Kaumagraph
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)
(Dry) Transfers
"The Practical Way"

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains and Coolers.

Stanley Belting Corporation—Imported solid woven cotton belts.

Stuebing Lift Trucks.

B. Messina's Sons—Burlap.

E. S. PLAYER

Manufacturers' Agent

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Inquiries will receive our best attention

Morehead Back-to-Boiler System,—Feed water and drainage.

Gardner Governor Company—Pumps and Air Compressors.

Safety First Supply Co.—Play Ground—First Aid and Machinery Guards.

Plans for Warehousing on a Corporation Basis.

(Continued from Page 15.)

transferred to it; work of construction started at points where new warehouses have been determined upon, and the securities of the company offered at public sale. It is expected that, during this winter, all of the above will be accomplished, and the warehouses of the Union Warehouse & Compress Company will then be ready to receive cotton and other commodities for

storage.

Cotton warehousing and compressing are closely allied operations. Nearly all of the compress plants of the South are equipped with more or less adequate warehouse facilities. In some sections, where the warehousing and compressing of cotton are carried on jointly, the warehousing feature is the important item, the compressing being an adjunct. In other sections compression is the most important factor, warehousing being but a feeding feature to the compress.

It is the intention of the Union Warehouse & Compress Company to enter largely into the compressing of cotton with a view to compressing as many bales as possible of a given crop to an even density. Accordingly, arrangements have been made for the taking over of some sixty-five compress plants and for installing high density presses at many points where such presses do not now exist. At most of the compresses to be taken over the warehousing facilities will be increased and those for handling cotton extended, standardized and modernized.

The compress plants to be taken over by the new organization are those of the Atlantic Compress Company, twelve in number, located in Florida, Georgia and Alabama; those of the Newburger Cotton Company, twenty-six in number, located in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana; and those of the St. Louis Compress Company, controlled by the Lesser-Goldman interests, located mainly in Arkansas and Missouri. There are, in addition to these, some ten scattered presses that will be taken into the combination. Special attention, will be paid by the Union Warehouse and Compress Company to the compress and storage facilities at the big concentration points; Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Atlantic, Mobile, Houston, St. Louis and Memphis, and to furnishing increased standardized service at these cities.

Say Japan's Purchase of 50,000 Spindles Will Not Affect New England.

Boston.—New England cotton interests state that the sale of 50,000 second hand spindles to Japan does not vitally affect this section, though two small mills, one in Maine and one in Connecticut, were concerned. North and South Carolina furnished much of the quota. The mills are being dismantled and the machinery

is to be shipped immediately. Increased cotton business and inability to secure new equipment made Japan adopt this method, it is said.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Southern Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, has commenced operations in the building formerly occupied by the Sunshine Hosiery Mills, on Williams street, near Main, with an equipment of 215 machines. The plant will have a daily capacity of 500 dozen pairs of hosiery. Will Cummings is president; Champe Andrews, vice president; Sam McAllister, secretary, and Will McAllister, treasurer and general manager.

Capital Stock Increased.

An amendment granted to the charter held by the Charlotte Electric Repair Company, Charlotte, gives the company authority to increase its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The increase was authorized at a meeting of the board of directors of the company held January 27, 1920. W. E. Lawrence is president and Charles E. Barker is secretary of the company.

"He died in harness, poor chap."
"Yes, and, by the way, did you ever notice how much like a harness life is? There are the traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune and breaches of faith. Also tongues must be bridled, passions curbed, and everybody has to tug to pull through."

It is reported that V. D. Guire will erect a new spinning mill at Lenoir, N. C.

Loom Fixer.

Want first class loom fixer. Good wages in mill located in large city. Address "Loom Fixer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

AUSTIN H. REEVES

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

SURVEYS, REPORTS, ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS

MASONRY, REINFORCED CONCRETE, STEEL AND TIMBER STRUCTURES
ROADS HYDRAULICS

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Case Lining, Baling Paper, Cone Wrapping, Twine, and Toilet Paper

write us for prices.

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ATLANTA, GA.

B. C. GLOVER, Salesman for North Carolina.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing, Finishing and Dyeing

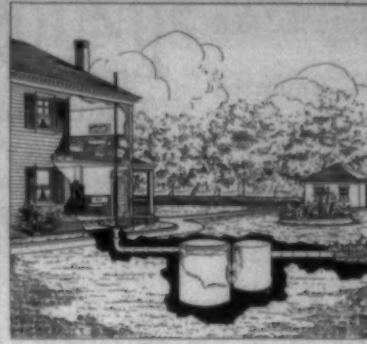
The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

326 Broadway, NEW YORK

Works at New Brunswick, N. J.

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made



MODERN TOILET CONVENIENCES

Independent of Costly Sewers



"Saneco" systems meet the insistent demand everywhere for more modern, sanitary, convenient, yet inexpensive methods of sewage disposal, to protect public health.

We manufacture systems for premises with, or premises not having a running water supply.

"Saneco" systems are dependable. They are factory made and shipped ready for immediate and easy installation. Made of reinforced and water-proofed concrete, of extra large gallon per capita capacity. No chemicals required. Approved by all health authorities.

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON REQUEST

Sanitary Engineering Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sewage Disposal Systems
For Residences, Schools,
Factories, Hotels, Etc.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

PAPER and PAPER SPECIALTIES

Wrapping Paper, Bags, Twines, Tissue, Towels, Toilet, Waterproof Case Lining Cone Wrapping Sealing Tape and Tape Machines, Drinking Cups, Cups Machines, Card Boards, Fibre and Corrugated Cases and all kinds of Paper for the Printing Trade.

We carry a large stock and can make prompt shipments.

Write us for Samples and Prices.

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(INCORPORATED)

PAPER FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow
Ground Card Clothing

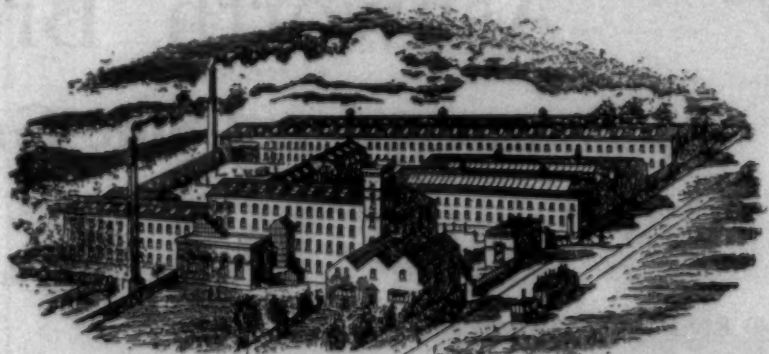
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

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Tompkins Building
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ATLANTA, GA.



Addition to Mill Nears Completion.

Opelika, Ala.—Soon to reach the completion of its new addition, which represents an outlay of more than a quarter million dollars, the Opelika Cotton Mills, in toto, will carry an intrinsic value, placed conservatively, at \$2,000,000. This plant is known to be one of the most modern and efficient cotton mills in the United States, and its growth of the past few years is said to have been very unusual.

When this is completed Opelika can boast of one of the most modern and best equipped plants to be found anywhere in the United States, and on a fine combed yarn of the highest grade.

When final plants are completed, Opelika, it is said, will have a plant worth more than two million dollars and one of the most modern equipment.

The stockholders elected the old

board of directors, who are B. B. Ross, W. T. Andrews, H. C. Jernigan, L. W. Montgomery, T. L. Dickson, H. H. McCall and M. M. McCall.

The directors re-elected the old officers of the mill as follows: M. M. McCall, president and treasurer; H. H. McCall, secretary.

With the additional plant the Opelika Cotton Mills will have a total capacity of 27,500 spindles, which is 12,500 more than operating at present.

"To that man we owe our new jail."

"Some local philanthropist?"

"Not exactly. He kept breaking out of the old one."

Reinsmith — "That young chap thinks he's smart. I wonder where he was educated?"

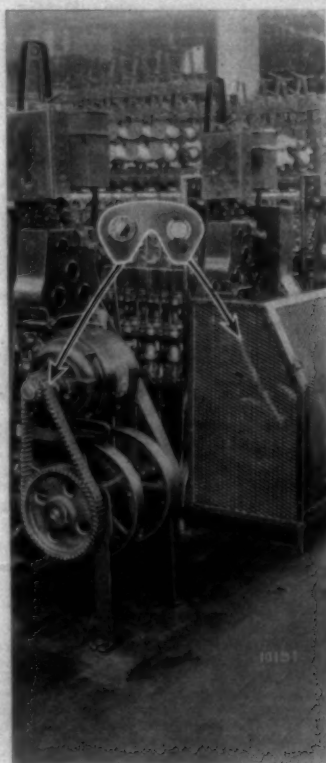
Lyne—"Everywhere except in the head."

PINESOL**THE GREAT GERM KILLER and AIR PURIFIER**
(For Humidifiers)

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**Positive, Flexible Drives**

IF you geared your motors to your machines you would have no more positive drive than with Link-Belt Silent Chain.

If you belted your motor and machine together you would have no more flexible drive.

For Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives are "flexible as a belt, positive as a gear, more efficient than either."

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J. S. Cothran, Commercial Bank Bldg.
Offices in all Principal Cities

LINK-BELT
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

394

Let the Operative See It as You Do

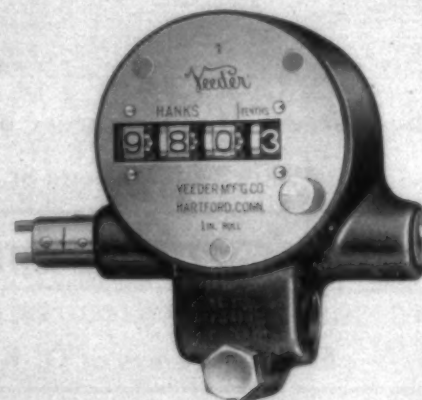
A fair requirement for any job can readily be set by the employer, but unless the operative can see that it's fair the work isn't cheerfully forthcoming.

The way to convince the employee that higher production is only right, is to put

Veeder
COUNTERS

on machines—so each hand can see the capacity of his machine with reasonable industry on his part, and reasonable expectations on the management's part.

The Hank Counter at right measures the product of Spinning Frames, Roving, Drawing, Ring Frames, Mules and ANY machine where material passes out through rollers.



Counter is usually geared to measure in hanks of 840 yards each; it indicates in hanks and tenths of a hank up to 1,000. Reads in plain figures; no trouble to read it right; no disputes.

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We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to know that it is worth knowing to know it if it should happen to be true?

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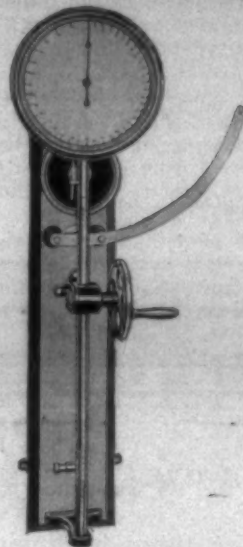
For Week Ending February 3, 1920

Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	225	—
Alice Mills.....	300	—
American Spinning Co.....	400	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com... 225	233	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd... 99	—	—
Aragon Mills.....	250	—
Arcadia Mills.....	300	—
Arkwright Mills.....	360	400
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	150
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	300	—
Arcade Mills.....	175	—
Banna Mills.....	150	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	325	350
Brandon Mills.....	250	—
Brogan Mills.....	375	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	225	—
Calhoun Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	355	365
Chiquola Mills, com.....	250	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	90	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	—	335
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	350	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	210	250
Cowpens Mills.....	—	190
D. E. Converse Co.....	300	325
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	200	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	225	237
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	230	245
Dunbar Mills, com.....	—	237
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	99	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	210	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	450	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	125	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga... 255	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	280	292
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com. 210	220	—
Glenwood Mills.....	250	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	130	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd... 125	—	—
Gluck Mills.....	—	285
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	265	275
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	350	—
Grendel Mills.....	250	300
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Hamrick Mills.....	300	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	350	—
Inman Mills.....	300	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
International Cotton Mills, com., (Par \$50).....	75	77
Jackson Mills.....	200	—
Judson Mills.....	350	400
Judson Mills, pfd.....	100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd... 150	—	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	275	310
Marlboro Mills.....	365	377
Mills Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Molton Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Monarch Mills.....	300	320
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	400	445
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills.....	350	375
Oconee Mills, com.....	200	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	405	425
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	101	—
Panola Mills.....	200	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	405	410
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	450	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	350	—
Poinsett Mills.....	—	235
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50).....	40	45
Saxon Mills.....	335	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	140	150
Spartan Mills.....	350	375
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25) 500	—	74
Tucapau Mills.....	500	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com..... 55	—	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd 125	128	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd. 80	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., com... 305	312	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd... 108	110	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	—	312
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	—	145
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	100	105
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	140	145
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	255	—
Williamston Mills.....	250	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, com... 350	—	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd... 100	—	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd... 100	—	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.... 200	—	—

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AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

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AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nineteen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

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DYE HOUSES,
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BOILERS,
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Florence, Mass.

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Southern Representative

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Size of the South

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Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
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COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

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Cone Roving Frames

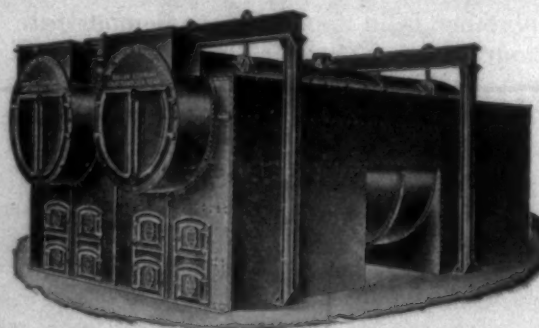
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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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ECONOMY

a Matter of Judgement

Inflated prices have a tendency to encourage false economy. Discretion on the part of the buyer was never so important to the buyer as it is today for the trend of the times encourages substitutions whose inferiority the average purchaser cannot detect and which, when made, are often costly. It is, therefore, not so much a matter of what one spends as how one spends it. Every buyer should seek the maximum return for the shrunken dollar.

These statements apply with particular force to those who anticipate the purchase of plumbing supplies and the installation of sanitary necessities. The market offers many substitutes for what experience has demonstrated to be dependable. That many of these offerings possess certain commendable features those who have studied their construction will admit, but that they are adequate to serve the purposes for which they are recommended is yet to be demonstrated.

Sanitation is not a problem in mechanics as some would have us believe. Plumbing is not an obsolete art and the knowledge of the expert plumber is requisite in the execution of sanitary projects.

Again, the question of adaptation is of paramount importance. Will the device offered, possibly at a price a trifle lower in dollars than that quoted for a job in which materials of known dependability are used, fulfill your requirements? It may, but the chances—which the purchaser cannot afford to take—are, in many instances, that it will not.

Sanitation projects, whether they involve a home, a mill, or a city, involve no risk where they are rightly planned and properly executed. Experiment is costly at any time and inexcusable when no necessity for it exists.

Your local plumber is in a position to demonstrate the wisdom of our advice. Consult him at any time.

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Frost Proof Closets, Wilmington, Del.

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Special Cotton Mill Plumbers and Steam Fitters

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ATLANTA, GA.

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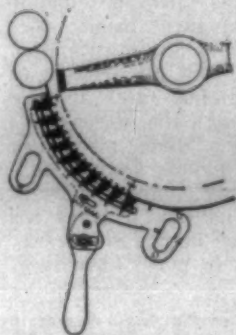
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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

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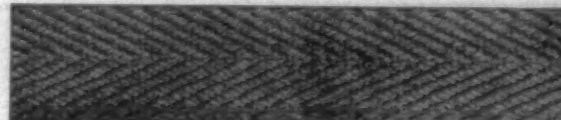
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Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



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BOBBINS and SPOOLS

True running warp bobbins
a specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.,
Chicopee, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The week ended with cotton yarns showing greater strength than for several days back. Higher prices were heard for buying pretty well scattered through the list, including northern mule spun combed peeler and carded cones, as well as rather general marking up of Southern two-ply carded skeins, warps and tubes, and frame-spun carded cones. In comparison with some of the price rises paid here lately, most advances were moderate, but there were a few instances where from 5 to 15 cents a pound more was obtained.

As indicated by reports covering dealings earlier in the week, the majority of local cotton yarn dealers say they find business somewhat slower than formerly. It has already been stated that nobody will admit being bearish over the outlook, and only a few are willing to consider a price decline as even a possibility for months ahead. There are, in fact, several houses here which report this week's turnover, reckoned in weights of yarns sold, to be fully as large as the average volume of business handled by them for the last four weeks.

These houses, in particular, insist there is not a single weak spot in the market position of any count in the cotton yarn list, in so far as factors within the business are concerned. As to outside developments which might adversely influence prices of yarns, and at the same time all other commodity prices, these operators say they believe in crossing bridges when they get to them.

Reverting to what prices are doing at the moment, 20s single carded skeins are up a cent a pound, to 92 cents, and 26s sold for the first time above \$1 in this market, a moderate-sized lot being handled at \$1.05 a pound. Other counts of single carded skeins are moving at substantially the same figures as reported last week.

It is again reported that no 26s

single carded warps or tubes are to be had here under \$1.05, and some sales are going through at \$1.08 a pound. There is also said to be quite a call for 30s and 40s single carded warps, and both have been moved up, 30s to as high as \$1.35 and 40s to a new top price of \$2 a pound these yarns having thus jumped 10 to 15 cents a pound during the week.

There was also no disposition shown to advance prices for the finer counts of Southern carded ply warps and tubes, but from 8s to 16s inclusive, higher rates are now in effect, although the increase is trifling, and in a good proportion of sales the previous figures still prevail. Two-ply combed peeler skeins and warps have been very lightly dealt in here during the week, and no changes in price have been reported.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s-10s..75	26s.....1.10—
12s-14s..78	30s.....1.20—1.25
16s.....83	40s.....1.85—2.00
20s.....92—95	50s.....2.15—
24s.....1.05	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
6s-10s..72	26s.....1.05—1.08
10s-12s..75	40s.....1.75—2.00
14s.....79	50s.....2.15—
16s.....80—82	60s.....2.10—2.25
20s.....90	Upholstry
24s.....1.00	Yarns—
26s.....1.08	8s, 3 and
30s.....1.15—1.20	4-ply..65—66

Duck Yarn—3, 4 and 5-Ply Skeins.	
8s.....73	16s.....85
10s.....76	20s.....93
12s.....78	

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s-12s..73—75	24s.....1.00—
14s.....78	26s.....1.10—
16s.....80	30s.....1.15—
20s.....90	40s.....1.65—
22s.....92	

Southern Single Skeins	
5s-8s..72	20s.....88
10s.....73	22s.....90
12s.....75	24s.....98
14s.....76	26s.....1.00—
16s.....78	30s.....1.10—

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s.....73	20s.....82
10s.....75	22s.....82—85
12s.....75—76	24s.....89—91
14s.....76	26s.....90—95
16s.....78	30s.....95—1.05
18s.....79—80	30s extra..1.00—1.10

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s.....1.12	28s.....1.50—
12s.....1.13	30s.....1.54—
14s.....1.14	32s.....1.58—
16s.....1.15	34s.....1.88—
18s.....1.14	36s.....1.92—
20s.....1.20	40s.....2.00—
24s.....1.26	60s.....3.25—
26s.....1.30	

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UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The first month of what promises to be a most extraordinary year in textile markets closes with prices at the highest levels yet reached and with the demand persistent for more merchandise. Jobbers and cutters have laid down as large orders as mills can take for fall cotton goods, such as blankets, flannels, gingham, yarns and knit goods. It is futile to discuss the wisdom of it all when the demand is so

The large manufacturers of wool goods have held back on naming prices and they are in a position where latent dangers may become active at any time in the labor world. Some part of the demands for abnormal shares of production have been suppressed in labor circles, but developments in the clothing field and in some parts of the silk manufacturing field show that great care must be used in handling situations that are capable of bringing on a further limitation of output. Cables from England during the week showed that unrest of a similar character is even greater in the textile field there than here, and underlying it all as a potent cause is the speculation in mill shares that is placing fictitious values on plants many years old.

If merchandising is to remain sound leading merchants are convinced that sacrifices of other kinds can be exacted of any one. Mills will go on taking profits so long as buyers go on bidding up prices that make abnormal profits possible, and in the last analysis of business the buyer holds the key to conditions, for he still holds the money.

The cause of foreign trade is changing in a way that makes it vital to give further thought to the possibilities of the next six months. Textile imports are gaining, while it is becoming more difficult to arrange for exports. There has already been some backing up of goods in this market purchased in good faith to be distributed abroad. At the present ratio of importing gains old volumes of imports will be re-

stored this year and will go on gaining rapidly so long as prices here are so much more inviting than elsewhere. Unless there is an early change in money conditions it will not be possible to count upon an abnormal export shipment as a factor making goods scarce here.

There is plenty of business and plenty of profits now, and the real problem that looms up is the one of maintaining them without strain that may assist in credit demoralization. Far-seeing merchants have been declaring that political conditions have largely been responsible for the abnormal economic conditions that have been witnessed.

An insistence upon greater mercantile caution at this time can do a great deal toward meeting any conditions that come forward to affect prices before midsummer.

Print cloths, 28-in, 64x64s.	—16½
Print cloths, 28-in, 64x60s.	—16
Print cloth, 27-in, 64x60s.	—15½
Gray goods, 38-in, 64x64s.	—24½
Gray goods, 39-in, 68x72s.	—26½
Gray goods, 39-in, 80x80s.	—33
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	—29
B'n sh'tings, 4-yd, 56x60s.	—27
B'n sheet'gs, So. stand.	—30
Tickings, 8-ounce.	—55
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	—50
Stand. staple gingham.	—27½
Dress gingham.	—37½
Standard prints.	—21
Kid finished cambrics.	—18

The music supervisor was trying to get the children to sing with expression. They were singing an ocean song and she told them that in certain places only the boys would sing. "Their voices are deep like the waters in the ocean," she explained. "Men's voices make you think of oceans—don't they?"

The children agreed that they did. "And now," she smiled encouragingly, "what do women's voices make you think of?"

Silence and then a little hand in the back of the room went up. "Why, of the swimming pool at the Young Women's Christian Association," a shrill treble piped out.

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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

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 Are you fully satisfied that you are using a correct manufacturing cost? Wouldn't it be wise to employ an expert? Address A. B. C. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted, Air Compressor.
 Wanted to correspond with some one who has a small air compressor, either belted or electric drive from small motor, 3 phase 60 cycle, 110 volts, to be used for cleaning machinery, might prefer one on wheels if complete with tank, motor and pump, hose, etc. Do not want a very large machine. Rainbow Manufacturing Co., Ozark, Ala.

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 Want loom fixer for forty new Draper H Model duck looms at tion and give references. Address less you can pay own transportation \$4.25 per day. Do not answer unless C. S. Tatum, Supt., South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

Card Grinder Wanted.
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Young Man Wanted.
 Want to get in touch with young man who knows how to buy and sell cotton, linters, cotton waste, etc., and who would like to get in the cotton business. Good opportunity for ambitious young man. Address Bank, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Belting Representative Wanted.
 Large belting concern doing big business in the South wants to employ traveling representative. A-1 company and can offer good salary and opportunity to competent man. Address Belt Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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 Want two good Jacquard loom fixers for night work, pay \$33.00 per week. Two good fixers for day work at \$31.90 per week. Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent Wanted.
 Want superintendent for 10,000 spindle mill running on high grade hosiery yarns. Good, healthy place to live. All houses have lights and water. Address K, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill. Experienced on all kinds of work and can furnish reference. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill or superintendent in 5,000 or 10,000-spindle mill. Now employed as carder and spinner on 15,000 spindles, but want larger mill. Twenty-nine years of age, 8 years experience as overseer, and can give good reference. Address No. 2588.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 30 years of age, now second hand in large mill. Have had 5 years experience as overseer. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address 2589.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2590.

WANT position as superintendent of mill. Long experience. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man of excellent character with long and prosperous experience in mill business. Can give satisfaction and will be glad to communicate with mill in need of man. Address No. 2592.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2593.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man who is a good manager of help and can get satisfactory production. Best of references. Address 2494.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large cotton mill. Have had long experience in mill business and can keep work humming. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 2595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill with 10,000 or 15,000 spindles. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 2596.

WANT position as pay roll clerk with large mill by man familiar with cotton mill work. Married. 30 years of age, strictly sober and energetic in work. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2597.

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WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Competent man, able to assure satisfaction. Now employed. Best of reference. Address No. 2599.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving and ducks. Have eight years experience as overseer in some of the largest Southern mills. Age 38. Married. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2600.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant general manager of large cotton mill, can furnish reference as to character and ability. Twenty-seven years of age and unmarried. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on fancy or plain, white or colored. Have had 14 years experience as overseer. Good references. Address No. 2603.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had experience on sheeting, drills and denims, and can give A No. 1 reference. Address No. 2604.

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WANT position as superintendent of mill in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina. Prefer yarn mill or mill on plain weaving. Have successfully handled 25,000-spindle mill and had wide experience as superintendent. Address No. 2608.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by around cotton mill man who has had experience on most all classes of work and who can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2609.

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WANT position as overseer of weavign. Experienced on ducks, drills, twills and prints. Can give satisfaction as to quality and quantity. Now employed, but wish to change on account of outside condition. Address No. 2611.

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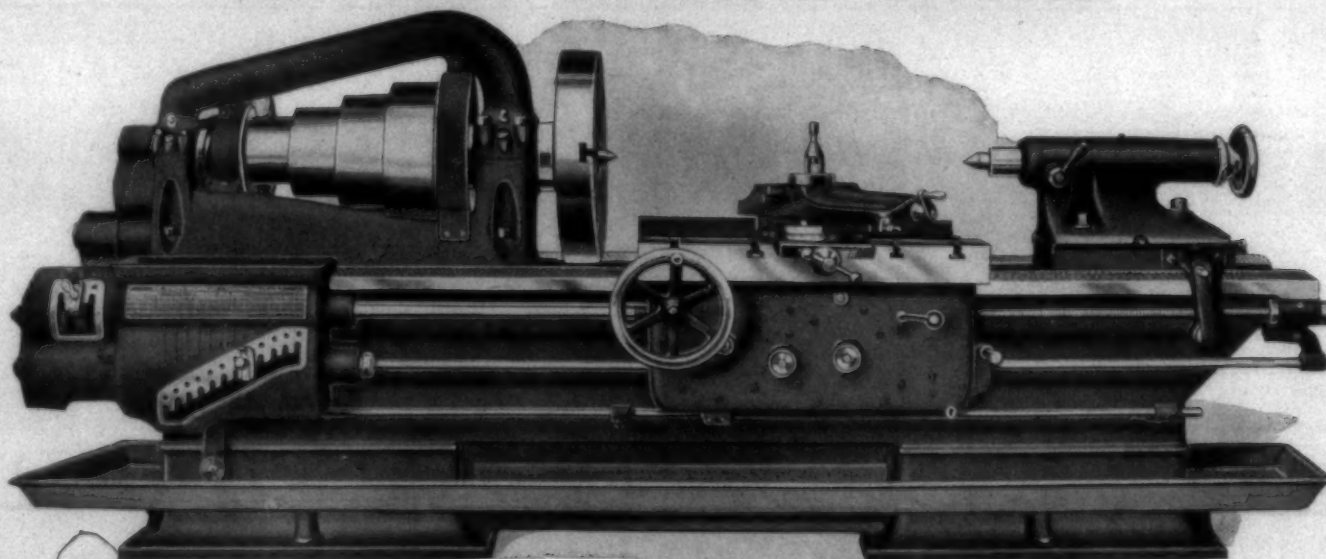
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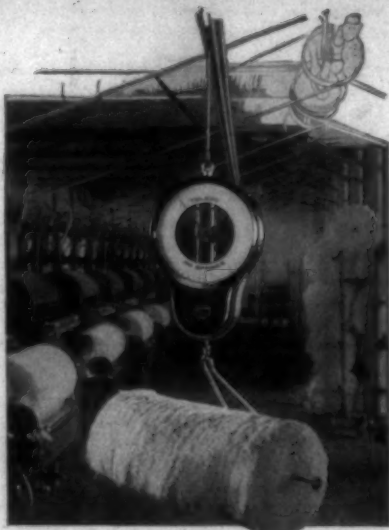
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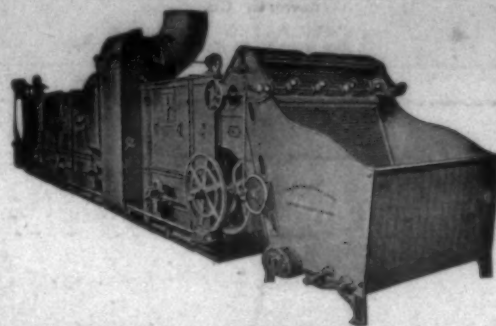
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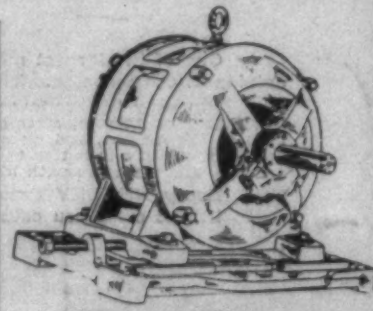


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